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[WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

THE NEW NAVAL RESERVE.

IN compliance with an Act passed at the close of the last Session of Parliament, an attempt is immediately to be made to create a reserve force of Naval Volunteers for the defence and security of the country. The regulations have been approved by the Admiralty and the Board of Trade, and will come into operation on the 1st of January next.

The impressment of seamen being no longer possible, as in the wars of the last century, or advisable, with the improved public feeling of the present day, the problem to be solved by the Government was how to procure, by persuasion instead of coercion, a sufficient supply of able-bodied men, ready for all emergencies, without imposing too great a pecuniary burden upon the nation. We think it will be generally admitted that the problem has been satisfactorily solved by the plan which the Government, with the sanction of Parliament and after careful consideration, has just laid before the country. Any British subject, not over thirty-five years of age, subject to no incapacitating disease or infirmity, having within ten years previous to his joining the reserve been five years at sea, and one of those years as an A. B., or able-bodied seaman, is qualified to join the reserve. The inducements held out to him are, first, an immediate pension of £6 per annum, payable quarterly; a protective pension of not less than £12 per annum whenever he shall become incapacitated from earning his livelihood, or shall have attained the age of sixty years. The duties which he will be called upon to perform in consideration of these rewards are, first, that he shall attend drill during twenty-eight days in the year, and that, if he be employed in his own business or in the merchant service, the time and place of such drill shall, as far as public necessity will allow, be at times and in places most convenient to himself; that, if he desire to take a voyage which is likely to occupy a longer period than six months, he shall obtain special permission for the purpose; that he shall re-

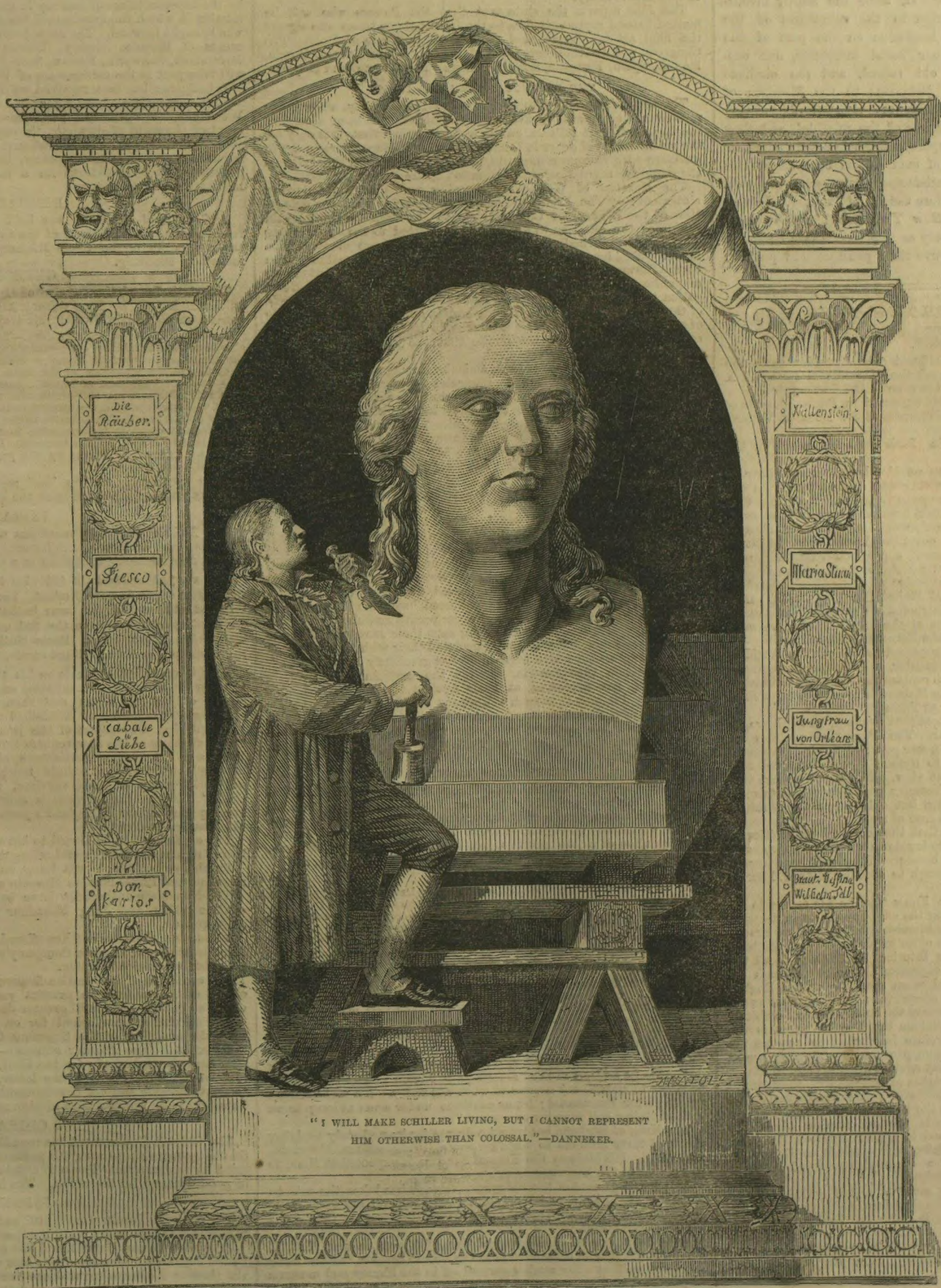
port himself to some Shipping Master at some port of Great Britain or Ireland once every six months, unless he have permission to stay abroad for a longer time. It cannot be denied that these advantages are great, especially as they will be fully earned, although no necessity should arise for calling out the

Volunteers, or for their employment in actual service. Nor do the advantages end even here;—for during the twenty-eight days of drill the volunteer will receive the same pay, victualling, and allowances as a seaman of the fleet, besides his travelling expenses to and from the place of drill. Should war arise, or any

such prospect or danger of war as shall render necessary or expedient the calling out of the Reserves, each seaman previously enrolled will receive the same pay, allowance, and victualling, and have the same prospect of promotion and prize-money, as a continuous seaman of the fleet; and will, on joining his ship, receive the same clothing, bedding, and mess-traps. If wounded or injured in actual service, he will receive the same pension as a regular seaman of the Navy of the same rating, and will be eligible to all the advantages of the Coast Guard Service, and of Greenwich Hospital.

Such are the main features of the scheme. It is one which we believe will recommend itself to the common sense of the country at large, as well as to the interests and tastes of the great body of seafaring men, and of the merchants and shipowners who employ them. If it find adequate favour among the seamen themselves, and they enrol in anything like the numbers expected, the nation will make an excellent bargain. For an annual charge of less than a quarter of a million sterling it will possess a reserve force of forty thousand of the finest sailors in the world—all free agents, all in the vigour of their manhood, and all ready at short notice to aid, with a heart and a will, in the defence of the country, and the maintenance of its high position as "Sovereign of the Seas."

So far the project seems to merit unqualified approval. But is there nothing more to be done? We think there is;—not merely as regards the large reserve which we believe the measure will call into existence, but as regards the whole Navy, of which, in case of need, it will form so important a part. By a very wise regulation the Duke of Cambridge, as Commander-in-Chief, has virtually abolished the degrading punish-



"I WILL MAKE SCHILLER LIVING, BUT I CANNOT REPRESENT HIM OTHERWISE THAN COLOSSAL."—DANNEKER.

ment of the lash in the Army, and thus rendered it impossible that it should be long retained in the Navy. We know that every proposition to abolish flogging on board ship has been, and will be, opposed by officers who derive their prejudices in this respect from the education and the manners of a bygone age. The abolition of flogging in the Army was long and vehemently opposed by men of a similar stamp; and it is not yet a month since the Duke of Cambridge, with as much humanity as statesmanship, took the matter into his own hands and set an example to the Navy which, sooner or later, the Admiralty will be compelled to imitate in principle, if not in detail. The force of public opinion, aided, perhaps, by the disinclination of seamen to enter a service in which the lash remains the recognised instrument of discipline, may expedite the decision. If flogging be too brutalising a punishment for a soldier, it must be equally brutalising to a sailor. The soldier has no greater natural dignity, and no finer susceptibility, than a sailor has. Indeed, it might be shown that the sailor is often the more susceptible and generous-minded of the two. But, however this may be, there is no reason why either soldiers or sailors, who form the police of the nation, should be subjected to degradation which would not be submitted to in the case of that other and smaller police which guards our streets and houses. Captains of ships may of necessity be autocrats to a greater or less extent; and, when their ships are at sea, must, doubtless, govern like Emperors in their little floating islands; but neither the knout nor the cat-o-nine-tails is absolutely necessary to the government even of a despotism, as we may see any day either in Paris or in Vienna; and cannot, unless in very extreme cases of mutiny, be necessary in a ship.

Were there at this moment a Prince of the Blood Royal in the position of Lord High Admiral of Great Britain he would, doubtless, take advantage of present circumstances to do for the Navy what another Prince of the Blood has just done for the Army. We trust, however, that the Admiralty will have courage and patriotism enough not to adjourn the decision of the question until the remote period when Prince Alfred shall have the opportunity of performing so wise an act, but that its members, both professional and non-professional, will see that the day has already come for placing the Navy and the Army on the same equality of manhood. If, after the highly favourable terms offered by the nation to the volunteers of the Naval Reserve, there be any hesitation on the part of the men to join the service, let our naval martinet, our captains, and admirals of the old school, and the civilians in office who yield their own judgment to the dictation of others, reconsider the matter with the view of discovering whether the "lash" is not the source of the mischief, and they will, doubtless, see reason to supplement the present excellent measure by such a classification of men as has been adopted in the Army. It would be more satisfactory, however, if the good deed were done spontaneously before the 1st of January. In that case we feel assured that the New Year would not be many months or even weeks old ere forty or fifty thousand able-bodied men presented themselves to receive their pensions and perform their duties.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

There is a talk of building magnificent official residences in the neighbourhood of the Invalides for all the Marshals of France. A project of the kind was mooted in the time of the first empire.

The Princess Menschikoff is daily expected in Paris. A suite of apartments has been taken for her Highness at the Hôtel de Vouillemont, Rue des Champs Elysées.

Count de Morny has arrived in Paris from his estate in the Auvergne.

Earl Cowley left Paris for London on Monday night, for the purpose, as one account states, of receiving final instructions from the English Cabinet respecting the European Congress. A rumour that he had returned from London, and had brought a favourable answer, caused a rise in the price of French stocks on the Paris Bourse. According to another account, the object of Lord Cowley's visit to London is to lay before his Government a proposal from the French Government for a simultaneous disarmament by England and France.

Count Pourtales, Prussian Ambassador at Paris, has arrived at Paris, and has visited their Imperial Majesties at Compiegne. It is stated that his Excellency is instructed to give to the French Government authentic explanations of the late interview between the Prince Regent of Prussia and the Emperor of Russia.

M. de Bourqueney, who is to be replaced at Vienna by the Marquis de Moustier as French Ambassador, will retire from public life. Prince Latour d'Auvergne will replace the Marquis de Moustier as Ambassador at Berlin. Baron de Malaré is to replace the Prince Latour d'Auvergne as Ambassador at Turin.

The *Nouveliste* of Rouen announces that Fécamp, near Havre, is to be transformed into a port of war. The *Pays* thus qualifies the news that Fécamp is to be made a war port:—"Several provincial journals pretend that Fécamp is to become a war port, and that surveys have been ordered with that view. We do not believe that there is any intention to create at Fécamp a great maritime establishment similar to Brest or Cherbourg, but only a harbour of refuge capable of receiving men-of-war in case of need.

The *Phare de la Manche* states that the dockyard authorities at Cherbourg have received orders to lay down the keels of two large transports for the conveyance of horses. They will have screw-propellers, and are to be large enough to accommodate 300 horses and as many men.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says he has reason to believe that, with the view of obviating the effect produced in England by the violent language of a considerable portion of the French press, a confidential communication of an important nature has been addressed by the Minister of the Interior, M. Billault, to all the Prefects in France. The Minister expresses his regret that such exaggerated language should be used when speaking of the English people, as well by reason of the disquietude which it must excite among them, as that it tends to destroy the confidence and embitter the feelings of those of whose opinions the English press is the channel. The Prefects are therefore instructed to request the journals in question to be more circumspect; and, while they are at liberty to refute errors and protest against injustice and calumny, and to defend energetically the rights of the country, they might easily avoid offending the susceptibilities of a great people, and rather promote friendly relations between the two countries.

A step has been taken towards the prosecution of M. de Montalembert. He was summoned to appear before a Judge of Instruction last Saturday; but, being at his estate in Burgundy, in delicate health, aggravated by a severe domestic calamity, he obtained an adjournment for a fortnight.

The *Courrier du Dimanche* has received a first warning for an article published on Sunday with the signature of Comte d'Haussonville, son-in-law of the Duc de Broglie. The *avertissement* states that the article contains a formal attack on the organic decree of February the 17th, 1852, respecting the press, and that the right of petitioning the Senate cannot imply that of making, in the journals, open war on the laws of the State.

The *Ami de la Religion* is to be prosecuted for publishing the letter alleged to be from the King of Sardinia to the Emperor of the French relative to the Regency of the Prince de Carignan. It turns out to be a fabrication.

A note appears in the *Moniteur* stating that several journals, from improper motives, enumerate daily the pastoral circulars of the Bishops, in order to represent the French Episcopacy as a body filled with mistrust towards the Government. These papers endeavour to give publicity to all those circulars, notwithstanding they express entire confidence in the intentions of the Emperor towards his Holiness the Pope.

The severity of winter has had the effect of driving wolves out of their haunts in Normandy, and Rouen papers state their appearance at the very entrance of that great manufacturing city, attacking sheep and giving battle to shepherds.

The transport squadron at Toulon, for the conveyance of French troops to China, consists of eight screw-vessels, of 1200 tons. The fitting-out of ships of the line, to follow the transports, is actively proceeding. It is thought the expedition will sail from Marseilles. General Montauban is named General-in-Chief of the expedition.

The French war in Morocco is completely over. A despatch from Algiers of November 17 announces the arrival there of Generals Martimprey and Yusuf, who were about to be followed by the whole expeditionary army. The city was preparing a fête for their reception. The proclamation in which General Martimprey announces to his troops the termination of the French expedition against the Moorish tribes declares that the military chest found at Ouchda was left untouched, because it belongs to the Emperor of Morocco, with whom France continues at peace. All that has been effected by the French is a razzia on a large scale for the chastisement of the hitherto unconquered Beni Snassen, who partly live on French territory. This raid has ended in the tribe pledging themselves and giving hostages that they will keep the peace for the future.

ITALY.

THE TREATIES OF PEACE.—THE FORTHCOMING CONGRESS.

The Plenipotentiaries of France, Austria, and Sardinia exchanged on Monday at Zurich ratifications of the treaties signed in that town on the 10th of this month. The *Moniteur* of Wednesday contains a decree to ensure the execution of that clause of the Treaty of Zurich wherein the giving up of the Austrian vessels captured during the late war, but not yet adjudged as prizes, is stipulated.

No formal invitation to take part in the Congress, which is to be held on the 15th of December next, has yet been addressed by France to England, but Count Persigny has been instructed to arrange the preliminary conditions with Lord John Russell.

The formal and official invitation will be sent to London from the Cabinets of Vienna and Paris simultaneously. The notes containing the invitation will not be identical, as it has been stated. Austria will propose that the Congress assemble in Paris, whilst France will abstain from indicating any place. A certain objection made by Russia causes delay.

The *Post* reports the statement that the Powers who will be invited to send representatives to the Congress are those who signed the final act of Vienna, and the principal Powers of Italy. The Congress will be thus composed of France, Great Britain, Russia, Prussia, Spain, Portugal, Sardinia, Switzerland, Rome, and Naples.

THE REGENCY OF CENTRAL ITALY.

The appointment of Buoncompagni to the Regency, after being remonstrated against by the French Minister, has been accepted, the *Constitutionnel* tells us, on the understanding that it is only for the maintenance of order in Central Italy. "Italian interests are in harmony with European interests, in order to reserve for the Congress the definitive regulation of the situation of the Italian peninsula."

The *Moniteur* of Wednesday morning publishes the following statement:—"The French Government, believing that the delegation of the Regency of Central Italy to M. Buoncompagni would prejudice the question which will be submitted to the approaching Congress, had looked upon the adoption of the above measure with regret. This impression is now modified by the explanations given by the Government of Sardinia, which declared that the maintenance of public order was the sole object and only aim of the above delegation to M. Buoncompagni, and that the concentration in his hands of the Governments of Central Italy had, in no manner, the character of a virtual Regency." With reference to this question, the article concludes by reminding the public that the *Moniteur* is the only political organ of the Government.

The States of Parma, Modena, and the Romagna have tendered their thanks to the Prince de Carignan for naming a substitute whom his Royal Highness recommended to their several deputations, and they inform the Prince that they accept with gratitude the Regency of the Chevalier Buoncompagni. Tuscan at first demurred to the Regency—at least to the appointment of M. Buoncompagni; but the question, it is said, is now in a fair way of settlement.

On Sunday M. Buoncompagni left for Parma and Modena, where he will stay several days.

Prince de Carignan has issued instructions to M. Buoncompagni, in which he says the King could "never consent to let violence from without oppose the national will." It is not possible for the King to refuse aid to Central Italy. The mission of the Regent Deputy is "to give greater unity to the political and military direction of those provinces." The army will be stronger under one hand and head, but it must be neither aggressive nor provocative; and those who think delay a crime must be reminded that time is a powerful auxiliary to a just cause:—"I am convinced," says the Prince, "that the Government of his Majesty will never permit anarchy to convulse Italian provinces which, after having sent their sons to fight in the ranks of the army, have solemnly declared their wish to be annexed to his States, a wish which his Majesty has graciously consented to."

It is certain that Austria, through the medium of Prince de Metternich, has protested at Paris against the nomination of a Regent by Piedmont, as such a Regency would be contrary to the conditions of the treaties of peace signed at Zurich. It is also stated that England has made representations to the Sardinian Government against the Regency of Prince de Carignan and of M. Buoncompagni.

GENERAL GARIBALDI.

It would appear from the French papers that the resignation of Garibaldi has been sought for by King Victor Emmanuel, to offer the French Emperor as a *quid pro quo* for maintaining the Regency. The departure of Garibaldi from Bologna was followed by the manifestation of a few persons, but they were speedily dispersed. The Italian General has published the following proclamation:—

TO THE ITALIANS.

As underhand machinations were continually impeding the freedom of action attached to the rank I occupy in the army of Central Italy, and which I made use of in the endeavour to attain the object which every good Italian has in view, I leave for a moment the military service.

On the day when Victor Emmanuel will again call his soldiers to arms for the redemption of the country I will find again a weapon of some sort, and a place by the side of my valiant companions.

The miserable tortuous policy which for a moment disturbs the majestic march of our affairs must convince us that it is necessary for us to draw close round the valorous and loyal soldier of independence, incapable of retrograding in his sublime and generous path, and that we ought now, more than ever, to prepare gold and steel, so as to be able to meet those who should endeavour to plunge us back again into the miseries of the past.

Nice, 18th of November, 1859.

JOSEPH GARIBALDI.

General Garibaldi left Nice, on Monday, for Genoa. Before his departure he addressed the inhabitants of Nice, and said:—"I shall be ready to resume my command when necessary. Let us be united under Victor Emmanuel; let us continue under arms as long as an inch of Italian soil remains oppressed."

The King of Sardinia has issued a decree for immediately applying a sum of forty millions to fortify Lonato, Pizzighetone, Cremona, and Pavia. His Majesty the King of Sardinia is expected at Nice, to pay a visit to the Dowager Empress of Russia.

The 2nd Regiment of the Bolognese Brigade has taken the oath to the King of Sardinia, and received its colours amid the applause of the populace. The uniform of the brigade is the same as that of the Piedmontese army.

The official journal of Modena of the 14th puts in suit H.R.H. Francois d'Autriche d'Este, and enjoins him to restore, within thirty days, the code and the medals carried off in the library and museum of Modena, and to return to the State coffers the 690,000 francs

which he took with him on leaving the territory in June last. This summons emanates from the Civil Record Office of Modena.

The Neapolitan official journal announces that M. Paulin Talabot is expected at Naples, in order to consult with Messrs. Rothschild and Blount concerning the line and works of the railway from Naples to Tarento, of which M. Talabot is the founder. Orders have been given to the Neapolitan Embassies to deliver passports to all Neapolitan exiles who may demand permission to return to their country.

SPAIN AND MOROCCO.

The embarkation of the 1st division commenced on the 18th at Algeiras, and was completed in the course of the night. The first portion of the division, under General Echagui, landed at Ceuta, and immediately proceeded to intrench itself at a spot called El Serrallo. At first the Moors offered some little resistance, but they soon fled. The embarkation of matériel is now going on, but it is rendered difficult by bad weather. It is said that the embarkation of the 2nd division has commenced. The organisation of the battalions of the Basque provinces is proceeding actively.

The Madrid journals contain articles blaming the Government with great severity for the concessions which the recently-published correspondence with England about Morocco shows that it has made to that Power, in promising not to make any conquest on the coast of the Straits of Gibraltar. The Moors, it is stated, were attacking Melilla, as well as Ceuta. According to the *Correspondencia* the commerce of Gibraltar was suffering from the interruption of relations with Africa. The *Gazette* contains the following:—

The hospitals of the wounded of the army of Africa are to be at Seville, and in that place also the Moors taken prisoners are to be detained. The regular army of which the Sovereign of Morocco disposes varies from 40,000 to 55,000 men, including the black guard, the Moorish cavalry, the artillery, which has cannon and howitzers on the new model, and some battalions of riflemen armed with new rifles. If the Emperor had not for traditional enemies the powerful tribes of Schellacks, Touaregs, and Amazirks, he would, on the proclamation of the holy war, see 400,000 or 500,000 men, sober, like Kabyles, and intrepid, like all fanatics, rush to arms; and already the Moors of the kingdom of Fez, descendants of the Mauritians, whom the Romans could never subject, have declared in his favour. It is in the heart of the mountains of the Rif that the real enemies are to be found, and the difficulty is to reach them there. The coast is only accessible by sea at a single point, near Cape Tres Forcas, and everywhere else a disembarkation is impossible.

PORTUGAL.

Prince Leopold, a cousin of the King, is expected on a visit to this Court, and arrangements have been made for his reception.

The working portion of the Eastern Railway has been delivered over to Signor Salamanca, who took possession on the 25th inst.

It appears highly probable that there will be a dissolution of the Cortes, and, of course, new elections, as it is understood that the King will accede to the wishes of the Ministers on this head.

THE GERMAN CONFEDERATION.

The official *Dresden Journal* publishes a summary of the vote given by the representative of Saxony in the sitting of the Federal Commission in which the question of the Constitution of Hesse Electoral was brought forward. The same journal announces that the Governments of Bavaria, Saxony, Wurtemberg, Hesse Electoral, Hesse Darmstadt, Schwerin, Nassau, Saxe-Meiningen, and Saxe-Altenburg, will take part in the conferences of Wurzburg.

Intelligence has been received at Frankfurt of the proceedings of the representatives of the minor German States at the Conference at Wurzburg. The principal questions to be considered are the settlement of the right of domicile, the establishment of federal courts of justice, the national demonstration in favour of unity, reform of the federal laws relating to the army, the Hesse Electoral and Holstein questions, and regulations for a uniform system of weights and measures for all Germany.

DENMARK.

A Council of Ministers was held on Monday, at which it was resolved that the President of the Cabinet shall tender to the King the resignation of the whole Ministry. M. Cottwitz has been summoned by the King.

GREECE.

The sixth Legislative Session of the Greek Chambers was opened on the 10th inst. by King Otho. After stating that Greece was at peace with all foreign Powers, his Majesty said:—

Gentlemen, Deputies, and Senators.—You are aware that my Government, always anxious to fulfil its engagements towards the Powers who guaranteed the loan, has proposed to them to make a final settlement of the affair according to the resources of the State. They have claimed, for the present, an annual payment of 90,000*l.*, convinced that the payment of that sum will not create any embarrassment to the public service. My Government will ask from you the grants necessary to cover this sum, and will follow up the negotiations relative to the final settlement of this question, a settlement which is indispensable to the consolidation of public credit and a healthy system of our finances. I entertain the hope that the kindness always shown to Greece by the protecting Powers will facilitate the result of this negotiation.

After mentioning various local measures, the Royal Speech formally announced the opening of the sixth Legislative Session.

INDIA.

The *Lahore Chronicle* mentions a 'doubtful report that Nana Sahib is dead, and that his followers have dispersed. The following is the announcement, contained in a postscript, dated Oct. 13:—

We have just received the following intelligence of the death of Nana Sahib from our Oude correspondent. The letter is dated Oct. 7, 1859.

Important news has just come in that Nana died in the Dhang valley (in the Nepal frontier) on the 2nd current. His followers have all dispersed in several gangs. Bance Madho of Byswarrah is very unwell, and it is apprehended he will not survive long.

Lord Canning left Calcutta on his "progress" on the morning of October 10, arriving at Allahabad on the evening of the 14th. He stayed only a few hours, and then went on to Cawnpore. Lady Canning was expected at Allahabad on the 16th, on her way to join his Lordship. The object of the journey is said to be "the recognition of many of the new tenures in Oude, the reception of native Princes of the Punjab and others, his intercourse with those who loyalty lent their aid to uphold the British power, and the personal acknowledgment of these services, and for inspecting Delhi and Oude." Every chief of note is commanded to appear before the two representatives of England's power—the Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief.

The ex-King of Oude is said to have accepted a pension of twelve lacs of rupees (£120,000), and relinquished all claims on Oude.

Rajah Jye Lal Singh was hung on the 1st inst., on two more rebels on the 12th—Bundeh Hussein and Futeh Ali.

The Nepalese authorities have been pressed, it is said, to hunt out the rebels, and Jung Bahadoor is thought to have moved in consequence.

The Indian Government has offered a bounty of £5 to each discharged soldier of the late Company's European regiments who may re-enlist for service in China.

The condition of the Indian finances seems to be improving, for official estimates for the present year show a diminution in the expected deficit, and a still greater decrease in the deficit next year. Radical changes are looked for on Mr. Wilson's advent—perhaps even the abolition of the Supreme Council, and a Government of Secretaries. The *Phoenix* affirms:—"Three Chief Secretaries or Ministers are spoken of—for the Civil, Military, and Marine Departments—Mr. Wilson is to be the latter, exercising a control over external commerce and its development. Under the Secretaries will be subordinate functionaries of high rank."

CHINA.

The Chinese Government has repudiated its treaty with the United States by refusing to open the ports of Swatow and Taiwan, as stipulated by that treaty. Trade is uninterrupted. European goods are in good demand for the north. Tea is a shade lower in price.

JAPAN.

The affairs in Japan remain still unsettled. A change of Ministry favourable to foreigners is daily expected.

A Russian officer, Marifat, and one of his crew, have been murdered by the Japanese. Atonement for this outrage has been demanded by the Russian Ambassador, and has been granted by the Government. The dollar question has not yet been decided.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

CHANGE OF DRESSES AT THE FRENCH COURT.—The Paris correspondent of the *Literary Gazette* writes:—"Apropos to dresses, there is a system established at Compiegne that to English ideas does seem something positively wicked. Four toilets a day are about the general requirement, though there are days when only three are necessary; the invitations are for eight days, and no lady is expected ever to be seen twice wearing the same gown. Count this up, and you will find an average of thirty or thirty-two toilets to be carried down to the Court. Suppose a female invitee not to be alone, but to have a daughter (or two daughters) with her—you come at once to ninety or ninety-six dresses! Now, the average of these gowns will be 250 francs (£10), because, while the finer ones cost 300, 400, or 500 francs each, there may be some which cost only 120 or 150 francs; but, put them all at 250 francs, you reach, for each person, the figure of £300 or £320; and, if two persons, £500 or £610; if three, £900 or £960."

An influential meeting of the inhabitants of St. Margaret's, Westminster, was held at the King's Arms Hotel, Old Palace-yard, last Saturday afternoon, for the purpose of appointing a sub-committee to co-operate with the general committee for forming a rifle corps for the city of Westminster, appointed at a meeting of deputy lieutenants, burgesses, &c., on the 8th inst. The sub-committee was appointed and several resolutions passed expressing enthusiasm for the movement.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—*Rural Deaneries:* The Rev. Dr. Alhay, Vicar of Leeds, to Leeds; Rev. T. E. Morris to Skipton; Rev. W. H. Kidley, Rector of Hambleton, to Marlow, Bucks. *Prebend:* The Rev. H. H. J. Westby to Yagos, St. Patrick, Dublin. *Rectors:* The Rev. A. C. B. Cave to Strensham, Worcestershire; Rev. D. R. Godfrey to Stow-Bedon, Norfolk. *Vicars:* The Rev. C. L. Cornish to Compton Dando, Somerset; Rev. D. Strangways to South Cave, Yorkshire; Rev. H. Cottingham to Heath and Ault Hucknall, Derbyshire; Rev. W. Metcalfe to St. Andrew's, Ikettshall, Suffolk; Rev. C. A. Moore to Sutton, Lincolnshire; Rev. T. Stevens to Latherage, Derbyshire. *Incumbents:* The Rev. J. Going to St. Paul's, Lorrimer-square, Walworth; Rev. C. J. Satterthwaite to Disley, Cheshire; Rev. A. B. Suter to All Saints, Spicer-street, Mile-end. *Perpetual Curacies:* The Rev. D. Hart to Langho, Lancashire; Rev. A. Haworth to St. Catherine's, Manchester; Rev. C. R. Holmes to All Souls', Halifax; Rev. J. Hughes to Llanwdwyn, Montgomeryshire; Rev. J. M. Farrar to St. Paul, Hampstead; Rev. J. Hodges to Lane End, Bucks. *Curacies:* The Rev. H. C. Blagden to Aldridge, Staffordshire; Rev. S. F. Hiron to St. Philip's, Birmingham; Rev. R. Leslie to St. John's, Nottingham; Rev. E. Davidson to be Principal of St. Paul's Mission College, Dean-street, Boho; Rev. W. J. Frampton, Curate of Ashby de-la-Zouch, to be Aetle's lecturer.

LITERATURE.

SELF-HELP. By SAMUEL SMILES. Murray.

The author of this volume is favourably known to the public in connection with his "Life of George Stephenson." The appearance of Mr. Smiles in a literary character is in itself an illustration of the principle which it is his object to circulate and advance in the work before us. Engaged in a responsible and necessarily very engrossing office, essentially a working-man in a toilsome occupation, he yet finds time which he can devote to those pursuits which he would fain see become the solace and the relaxation of workers and doers in general. The origin of the work entitled "Self-help" is as follows:—About fifteen years ago two or three young men of the humblest rank, in a northern town, resolved to meet in the winter evenings for the purpose of improving themselves by exchanging knowledge with each other. Their first meetings were held in the room of a cottage in which one of the members lived, and, as others shortly joined them, the place soon became inconveniently filled. In the summer following they used the garden outside as their lyceum; but with the approach of the next winter they had to seek some shelter for an association the numbers of which had so much increased that no room of any ordinary cottage could accommodate them. They hired, of all places in the world, a large, dingy room, which had at one time been used as a temporary cholera hospital, and for which no other tenants could be found; lit it up as they best could, placed a few benches and a deal table in it, and began their winter classes. Here they taught themselves and each other reading, writing, arithmetic, and geography; and they even attained to mathematics, chemistry, and some of the modern languages. About a hundred young men had thus come together, and, after a time, they desired to have lectures delivered to them, and they requested Mr. Smiles to deliver an introductory address. Struck by the self-helping spirit which they had displayed, and though, as he says, entertaining but slight faith in popular lecturing, he yet thought that something which would illustrate and foster the principle on which the institution had been started would not be without its value; and in more than one instance he found that the simple and old-fashioned advice which he gave to those young men as a body had not been without its fruit in their after career in life. Mr. Smiles's attention and interest having been in this way directed towards the subject of "Self-help," he was accustomed to add to the memoranda from which he had addressed the association, and to note down occasionally in his leisure evening moments, after the hours of business, the results of such reading, observation, and experience as he thought bore upon it. One of the most prominent illustrations cited in his earlier addresses was that of George Stephenson; and the peculiar interest of the subject, as well as some special facilities and opportunities which Mr. Smiles possessed for elaborating the life and career of the great engineer, led to the publication of that biography which has been so successful. Mr. Smiles professes to have written the present volume in a similar spirit. Of course the illustrative sketches of character are treated far less at large, and more incidentally and cursorily; and, although there is perhaps little or nothing absolutely new with respect to the individuals whose qualities immediately bear on the matter in hand, all that is brought forward is skillfully interwoven in the general subject; while the style is simple, neat, and unambitious, but forcible enough for all the purposes involved. Here and there may be found repetitions, which in lectures would not only be admissible but desirable, but which a little care and examination would have tended to remove from the work in its collected form. Not only for the class of readers for whom it is immediately designed, but for a great many of more pretension, we think that the lessons of industry, perseverance, and self-culture which are contained in this book will be found useful and instructive, as well as generally interesting.

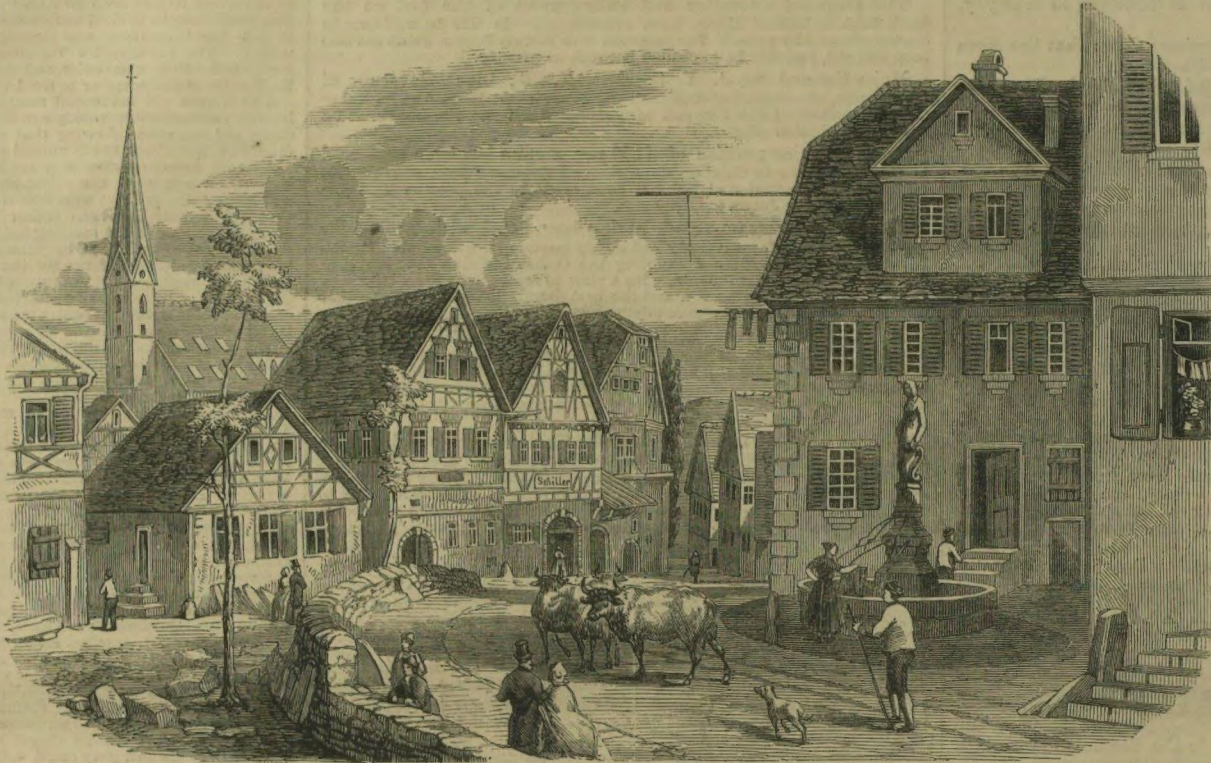
KETT'S REBELLION IN NORFOLK. By the Rev. FREDERIC WILLIAM RUSSELL. With Illustrations. Longman.

This is a history of a great civil commotion that occurred at the time of the Reformation in the reign of Edward VI., in the year 1549, and which goes popularly by the name of "Kett's Rebellion." It appears that there is to this day an old ruin covered with ivy overlooking Norwich, called "Kett's Castle," which, in name at least, is closely connected with the events with the "rebellion" in question. Mr. Russell qualifies that strong term by expressing a belief that the efforts of the leader of the commotion were directed not so much against the State as against the feudal system, against which the sturdy common sense of those Norfolk people rose and rebelled, and that the actors in the events here chronicled advocated a great cause and deserved a better name and a better fate than they have suffered. The reign of Henry VIII. engendered strong feelings of discontent among the people—feelings which, though repressed by the strong temper and violent character of that King, could not be kept down when his amiable and gentle son sat upon the throne. Numerous risings and disturbances took place in different parts of the country, the two main causes being—religion and enclosures. To this last was to be attributed Kett's Rebellion in Norfolk. A strong feeling existed against enclosures, and the converting of arable land into pastures. At this time the arable land of any village or township known as "the field"—a name still in common use—was undivided by ridges into "lands" belonging to different proprietors, who cultivated them and took the produce; but, when the corn was in and harvest over, all had right of common over the whole. Just prior to Kett's rebellion the practice began to be generally adopted, by those who had two or more of them lying together, to enclose these "lands" as well as others—namely, the waste lands of the manor, which it was asserted ought to be in common; and it was against such enclosures that the efforts of Kett and his associates were especially directed. The first attempt made by the malcontents was at Attleborough, where they threw down the fences of one Green of Wyllby, who was supposed to have enclosed a parcel of Attleborough Common, adjoining to the common pasture of Hargham. Such was the humble commencement of a movement which rose to the dignity of a rebellion—a mere village brawl, a perception in the rural mind of injury received, and of one way, at least, although a rude and rough one, by which the wrong might be remedied. It is from this point of view that the work before us, losing its local character, becomes valuable as a contribution to the history of English liberty and social advancement. This outbreak might have rested here, as too obscure to deserve notice; but, rumours having been circulated in Norfolk that the poor in other parts of the kingdom, and especially in Kent, had filled up ditches and laid open the lands, formerly common, that had been enclosed, complaints arose in various quarters because the like had not been done in Norfolk also. Secret meetings were held, and men of humble birth, whom the circumstances of the time brought into notice, bewailed loudly their poverty, and inveighed with much bitterness against the nobility and gentry. They compared their respective positions—the one class with all power in their hands, and so used as to make

it unbearable; while to the other nothing was left but the extreme of misery. They declared that matters had come to an extremity, and extremities they were determined to try; they would throw down hedges, fill up ditches, lay open the commons, and level to the ground whatever inclosures had been put up; they could not submit to be oppressed with burdens in spite of themselves, and would leave no stone unturned to obtain their rights, nor would they give over until things were settled as they wished them to be. What they wanted was liberty, and the power, in common with their so-called superiors, of enjoying the gifts of nature; and, though it was true that their wish might not be gratified, yet this one thing was certain—their attempt to obtain it would end only with their lives. This was the spirit which actuated men whose misfortune it was to have lived before their time, and which, inherited by their descendants, enabled them in a later age to work out and to realise the aspirations of their forefathers. It is this which gives the chief interest to the book before us. We do not propose to follow the author into the detailed account of the occurrences of the rebellion, but must be content simply to point out that, from a mass of materials very diligently collated, Mr. Russell has produced a picture of the times to which his work refers which elucidates a very suggestive portion of our history; and the subject-matter, which at first sight might seem to be acceptable only to the historian and antiquarian, contains a vast deal which ought to be attractive to the general reader. The volume is enriched with a number of characteristic engravings.

REYNARD THE FOX. After the German Version of Goethe. By THOMAS JAMES ARNOLD. With Illustrations from the Designs of Wilhelm von Kaulbach. Trübner.

The satirical story of "Reynard the Fox" has been celebrated for a considerable lapse of time, not only for its own point and briskness, but for the literary labour and interest which has been bestowed upon it. The earliest edition known of this singular production is preserved in the Grenville Library at the British Museum, and it is



THE HOUSE IN WHICH SCHILLER WAS BORN, MARRACH.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 512.

believed to be the only copy of that edition extant. It is a black-letter octavo in Dutch, and was printed at Gouda, near Rotterdam, in 1479. Upon this was founded the nearly equally rare translation of William Caxton published in 1481, only three copies of which are known to be in existence, two of which are in the British Museum. This edition was reprinted by the Percy Society in 1844. The first German version was printed at Lubeck in 1498. The origin of the legend, however, is much more remote, the poem having been known as early as the twelfth century in three languages—Low German, French, and Latin. The authorship of the oldest version is lost in obscurity, but a version is still preserved dating about the middle of the thirteenth century. The earliest traces of the poem, however, are to be found in Flanders, where the nucleus of the series of adventures contained in it was formed, and the modern German version, although its general satiric views belong especially to the grotesque school which has given to Germany some of its best-known fictions, were referable to that source. It was reserved for Goethe to mould the subject-matter into its present admirable shape and substance; and published, as was his version, in 1793, when the French Revolution was at its height, it took the shape of a keen satire on the events of that period. The edition before us has evidently been a labour of love to all concerned in it. The metrical translation by Mr. Arnold (the well-known police-magistrate, we suppose) is neat, smooth, and flowing; and, if it does not strike one as going to the very marrow of the original, that it is a drawback which it shares, more or less, with all translations. The main speciality of the present edition consists in the reproduction, for the first time in this country, of the series of designs engraved by Wilhelm von Kaulbach, who has acquired the reputation of having caught in his illustrations the very spirit of the poem. These designs were originally published in 1846 in a quarto edition of the work, and so great was the popularity of that edition that in 1857 a reduction in the size of the engravings was made and the poem republished by Cotta. From this smaller book the present edition has been taken and the designs transferred by English artists and reproduced with every care and attention to detail and execution. The publisher has also taken care that all the adjuncts of type, paper, and binding should be equal to the design of the edition, and thus for a very moderate price the public has presented to it a very handsome specimen of a very remarkable book.

THE GOSPEL ACCORDING TO ST. MATTHEW, Faithfully Rendered into English from a Revised Text; with Notes. By LANCELOT SHADWELL, Esq. Hall and Virtue.

In the work above noticed we have a member of the legal profession indulging in a poetic and satiric vein, and here we find another learned gentleman engaged with an ardour which cannot be impeached in the task of scriptural revision. The work now in question has been undertaken, as we are told, from the decided opinion that there is not a good translation of the New Testament in the English language. The authorised version is, according to Mr. Shadwell, a very bad translation; and, if his reasons for this deficiency be sound, they are certainly unanswerable. In the first place, he asserts that the translators laboured under the very radical defect of "knowing nothing of Greek;" and, secondly, they were "under Royal mandate to translate wrong, that is to translate in compliance with the following regulations:—1st, that they keep as close as possible to the Bishops' Bible; 2nd, that the old ecclesiastical words be kept, as, church not to be translated congregation, &c.; 3rd, that when a word has divers significations, that be kept which has been most commonly used by the Fathers." Another fault which Mr. Shadwell fastens on the established version is that the translators have not been careful to identify the names of the same persons with the names of the Old Testament. Thus the

Isaiah of the Old Testament is called Esaias in the New, and so on; and this our author contends has sometimes misled those who cannot read the original language. But, further than this, he insists that the factitious reputation which the established version of the New Testament enjoys is at the present day a very serious evil. Many clergymen of the Church of England, he says, are wholly unacquainted with Greek; many more are unable to take up the Greek Testament and read it off into English easily and fluently. Thus the men whose duty it is to teach the people themselves require to be taught. Unable to read the Greek, "they go for their texts to the established version; there they find some wrong translation on an important point, then they write a sermon upon it, and build their arguments on the words of the established version, and thus miserable error may be substituted for the pure word of God." These are tolerably sweeping assertions, and, if capable of proof, are ample justification of any attempt at an accurate version, if not for popular dissemination, at least for the use and behoof of these blind leaders of the blind. However, Mr. Shadwell goes on to say that, bad as the established version is, we must not be hasty to suppose that every departure from it is a change for the better. He informs us that there is a work now in progress which professes to be a revision of the established version, by five clergymen. "It is painful," says Mr. Shadwell, "to witness the feeble performance of the five clergymen; they alter but little, and yet alter for the worse." Altogether, the author of the work before us makes out to his own satisfaction the necessity of a new translation of the Gospels, and he comes forward himself to supply the deficiencies which so grievously offend his scholarship, and touch so acutely his religious feelings. In dealing with a subject of this peculiar nature every person of good taste, to say nothing of right feeling, would be loth to adopt the ordinary language of criticism. It will, perhaps, suffice for us to say that, without pretending to touch on the question of scholarship, without adverting to the remarkable spirit in which most of the notes are conceived, and to the tone in which

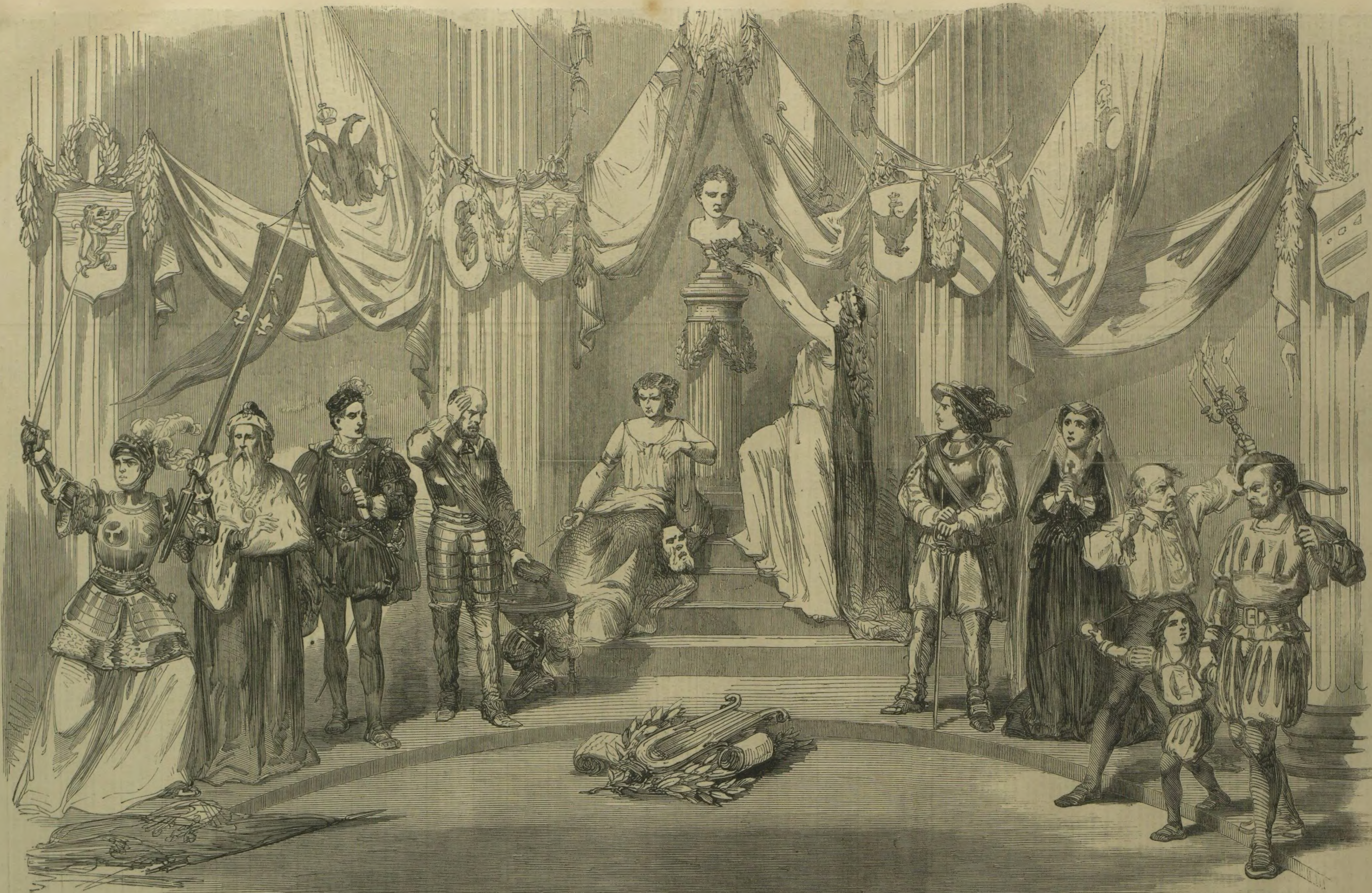
many of them are produced, and looking to Mr. Shadwell's version only from that point of view which refers to its adaptability to common and popular use, we are unable to discover any advantage which is to be derived from it. Much of the alteration of phrase and language is innovation without improvement, and examples might be given in numbers to show that no useful purpose is likely to be answered by the translation before us.

CAPITAL, CURRENCY, AND BANKING. By the Right Hon. JAMES WILSON. Aird.

The new Chancellor of the Exchequer for India was always supposed to have his eye on the like office for England. Leaving his native shores for a distant dependency, he may be thought to have at least widened the interval which existed between him and the chief financial office of this country; but he has been careful to leave a memento of his claims behind him, which he no doubt hopes will keep those claims alive during his absence, in the shape of the work before us on capital, currency, and banking. This is a second edition of a series of articles, published in the *Economist* newspaper in 1845, on the principles of the Bank Act of 1844, and in 1847 on the then recent monetary and commercial crises; and it concludes with a plan for a secure and economical currency. At first sight it might appear that, from the peculiar character of the

subject-matter in this volume, it was somewhat out of date. It is, however, stated that, although the whole of the articles now reprinted consist mainly of discussions proceeding upon general principles, and are, therefore, as much applicable to one period as to another, yet the particular events which elicited them from time to time are necessarily referred to. It became a question whether or not it would not be better so far to alter them as to have no special relation to the events of the moment, so as to give them more the appearance and character of permanent essays. It was, however, on full consideration, deemed best to reprint them in the precise form in which they were originally published—first, because the temporary events to which they allude are comparatively fresh in the recollection of the reader, and most of which have a lesser or greater relation to those of the present day; and secondly, because, looking at the work in a more permanent light, the events referred to would not only be valuable as historical facts, but will serve well to illustrate the principles which it is sought to maintain. To assist this object, in the table of contents, the date, as well as the leading character of the article, has been indicated. The first ten articles were written in 1845, and are devoted exclusively to a full consideration and critical examination of the principles on which the Bank Act of 1844 was founded. The remaining articles were written in 1847, and had a direct reference to the financial events through which the country had then recently passed. The hope expressed with regard to the permanent value of these contributions to the science of finance has, of course in the opinion of those most interested in the matter, been realised, or we should not have been favoured with an edition in 1859. At any rate, the plan for a secure and economical currency calls for a reproduction if it is to have any effect on the public mind. The appendix contains the evidence of the Governor of the Bank of England taken before the Select Committee of the House of Commons on the Bank Acts in May, 1857; an account of the number of private and joint-stock banks authorised to issue notes, and the amount of their issues as fixed by the Acts of 1844 and 1845; the general circulation of the United Kingdom, with the bullion in the Bank of England and banks in Ireland and Scotland, from September 14, 1844, to July 30, 1859; and an account showing the amount of circulation of Bank of England notes, the amount of deposits, of securities, of bullion, and the reserve notes held each week by the Bank, from September 7, 1846, to August 13, 1859; also showing the minimum rate of Bank discount during that period. All this at least must be valuable, and of permanent value.

Punch's Pocket Book for 1860 is quite up to the mark of past years. The principal illustration has been for some time chiefly consecrated to the fair sex, inasmuch as it has good-humouredly and humorously satirised many of their little salient weaknesses. What they will think about the cut in the present issue it is not for us to state; but, at least, we are able to say that it is full of the characteristics of John Leech; and more than ever suggests the question, how he gets the peculiar knowledge which enables him to make pictures of this kind which on the face of them are so lifelike. The etchings, generally, are full of gaiety, humour, and a singular perception for the droll in every phase of life; and the balance between a mass of that every-day information which belongs to an almanack, and the comic writing which belongs to this serial in particular, are excellently kept up.—*De la Rue's Diaries*. The specimens of *De la Rue* and Co.'s pocket-books issued for the coming year which we have seen are remarkable externally among diaries *de luce* for good taste in the getting-up, combined with material which will wear, while within everything which belongs to memorandum-books is contained in a space which is consistent with every convenience of carriage.—*Letts' Diaries* are too well known for their excellent business utility to need more to be said about them than that they are equal, if not superior, to any previous issue.



THE SCHILLER FESTIVAL AT ST. GEORGE'S HALL, LIVERPOOL.—TABLEAU VIVANT.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 512.

1. A Volunteer must tend drill for twenty-eight days each year; he may do so, so far as the convenience of the public service will permit at a time and place convenient to himself but he cannot in any case take less than seven days' drill at any one time.
2. He must not, without special permission, proceed on a voyage that will occupy more than six months.
3. He must appear before some Shipping Master once in every six months, unless he has leave to be abroad longer, and he must report every change of residence and employment.
4. In order to earn a Pension he must continue in the Reserve as long as he is physically competent to serve, and he must also have been in the first fifteen years if engaged above thirty, or twenty years if engaged under thirty. In reckoning this time actual service in the Reserve will count double.
5. Volunteers may be called upon for actual service in the Navy by Royal proclamation. It is intended to exercise this power only when an emergency requires a sudden increase in the Naval force of the country.
6. A Volunteer may in the first instance be called out for three years. If there is then another call he may continue serving in one of her Majesty's ships, he may be required to serve for two years longer; but for the additional two years he will receive 2d. a day additional pay.
7. Volunteers when on drill or actual service will be subject to Naval Discipline.
8. A Volunteer who fails to fulfil the obligations of the Reserve will forfeit his claim to Retiree and Pension, and if he fails to join when called out for actual service may be treated as a Deserter or Deserter from the Navy.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

FURTHER complication has been introduced into the Italian question. Garibaldi, who is personally hateful to the French from his having repeatedly defeated them under the walls of Rome, has been induced to retire. He writes, from Nice, that tortuous and petty diplomacy renders him useless at present; but that Italy should collect both gold and steel, and that he will be ready when Victor Emmanuel appeals to arms. The Cabinet of the Tuilleries, at first opposed to the Regency of the gentle M. Buoncompagni, now seems to favour it, on the understanding that it is to be purely a makeshift; and one can well understand how the Emperor, objecting to a Regent of Central Italy who should really take a firm hold of the reins and a good seat in the saddle, may see little harm in a tender-hearted, elegant-minded man, who will do nothing that is harsh or determined, and who can be unseated at the shortest notice. Invitations have gone forth to the Powers who made the Treaty of Vienna to assemble in Congress; but, unless Italy be made of sterner stuff than we are led to believe, her youth may ere many months be remitted to their old occupations, and divide their time between pursuing flirtations and sitting in judgment upon composers and fiddlers. Let us still hope for nobler things from them.

In the meantime, with all the wish to look favourably upon the conduct of the Italians in the very difficult crisis of their fortunes amid which they find themselves, it is scarcely possible to avoid a feeling of discouragement when we see how little use they are making of their opportunity. They do not seem to recognise the truth of the old and immortal axiom that "Heaven helps those who help themselves;" and that a revolution such as they desire is not to be accomplished by timidity. In their position boldness was the one thing needful. "*De l'audace! et de l'audace! et toujours de l'audace!*" Such was the policy that would have perplexed their antagonists and strengthened their friends, but it was the very policy which they refused to adopt. It would almost seem as if in our age there was but one bold man left in Europe; and he, by his boldness more than by any other quality, has made himself the greatest man in it, if he be not virtually its master. Had Victor Emmanuel been half as bold as Napoleon III., nay, had Garibaldi been less of a diplomatist and more of a hero than he has proved himself by the resignation of his command, the restoration of the expelled Sovereigns of Central Italy would have been far less probable than it is, and the creation of a strong kingdom to the south of the Alps, between the Mediterranean and the Adriatic, a far less hopeless consummation than it appears. Italy is like a great chess-board, in which the pawns and knights, the bishops and the kings, are moved from square to square, not by their own volition, but by the hands of mighty players, and both Victor Emmanuel and Garibaldi appear to be as helpless as the rest. The time, as yet, has not produced the man, or, if it have, he lives in obscurity, and no one knows where to look for him.

THE COURT.

York Minster has got a splendid new organ (thanks to Dr. Monck!), and its performances are said to be worthy of the glorious fame in which they are heard. Why should not York have a musical festival, and invite England to the celebration? But this by the way. We are happy to say that York does not stand alone in devotion to a majestic cathedral. St. Paul's is not only being gilded and ornamented, and coloured, in a way that promises final justice to the conception of Sir Christopher Wren, but the organ is removed from the screen, so as to show the full length of the chancel, and will be completely renovated, and erected as at Canterbury. But there is a world of decorative work to be done in our metropolitan cathedral, and it would become men who have made their fortunes in the City neither to "endow a college nor a cat," but to leave, or, better, give, what they can spare to the honour and glory of St. Paul's. Cannot a memorial window shed as brilliant a hue upon the polished marbles of Wren's pavement as upon the battered flagstones of an old country church?

There is another Post Office quarrel, though a small one. Mr. Rowland Hill has long and patiently pointed out to the public that if they will have letter-boxes at their doors the letters can be delivered in a third of the time it takes a man to knock and wait while a deaf, or lazy, or obstinate servant is making up his or her stupid mind about "answering the door." He is now rewarding some of those who have the sense to comply, and manages an extra delivery for them, whereat the foolish and stubborn folk who desire the advantage of every improvement, but will do nothing to aid it, are growling and grunting. Aware that they have no real case, and that it will hardly do in a rational age to answer "Shau't" when asked to be accommodating, they pretend that they lose letters by the box system. We don't believe in people who lose letters. It may be a prejudice of ours, but we don't believe in them. Anyhow, they are such a minority as Mr. Rowland Hill need not trouble himself about. The letter deliveries are now admirably rapid, and we would rather they were not retarded to please "slow coaches."

RESCUE OF THE CREW OF THE STEAMER

"SHAMROCK," OF DUBLIN, BY THE LOWESTOFT LIFE-BOAT.

ON the 1st instant, when it was blowing a heavy gale from the S.W., the screw-steamer *Shamrock*, of Dublin, was seen to ground on the south end of the Holm Sands. The Lowestoft beachmen, seeing the sea breaking heavily over her, and from their experience knowing that no time was to be lost, collected their people and immediately launched the life-boat, which is in connection with the Royal National Life-boat Institution, for their rescue. When the life boat reached the steamer the sea was breaking over the masts-heads, but she was providentially enabled to anchor in a most advantageous position ahead of her; and, although the sea broke over her and repeatedly filled her, this excellent life-boat, as often in her buoyancy clearing herself of the seas, was at length, with difficulty, enabled to approach the steamer. A communication was then by ropes established with the wreck, and the whole of the crew (fourteen men) were hauled by lines through the sea to the life-boat and brought safely to the shore. This act has been pronounced as daring a rescue from shipwreck as was ever witnessed.

Early on the morning of the 28th ult. this valuable life-boat again put off, during a heavy gale from the southward, to the rescue of the crew of five men of the schooner *Lord Douglas*, of Dundee. On the life-boat's return to the shore the gale split her foresail, which compelled her to run on Corton Beach. Having procured another sail and changed part of the crew, she proceeded off again to the assistance of the crew (four in number) of another vessel, the *Silva*, of Glasgow, which was on Corton Sands. The wreck's crew were drawn on board the life-boat by lines. The foresail of the life-boat was split by the violence of the gale. Her crew were thus compelled for safety to take the beach at Yarmouth. The neighbouring life-boat, stationed at Pakefield, which is likewise in connection with the National Life-boat Institution, has also, during the recent gales, rendered noble services in saving life from wrecks.

The National Life-boat Institution has voted the crews of these life-boats nearly £100 for their valuable exertions during the recent storms. Last summer the society built a new house for the Lowestoft life-boat, at a cost of £158. Both life-boat establishments are in excellent order, under the management of Captain Joachim, R.N.

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NOTES OF THE WEEK.

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THE COURT.

York Minster has got a splendid new organ (thanks to Dr. Monck!), and its performances are said to be worthy of the glorious fame in which they are heard. Why should not York have a musical festival, and invite England to the celebration? But this by the way. We are happy to say that York does not stand alone in devotion to a majestic cathedral. St. Paul's is not only being gilded and ornamented, and coloured, in a way that promises final justice to the conception of Sir Christopher Wren, but the organ is removed from the screen, so as to show the full length of the chancel, and will be completely renovated, and erected as at Canterbury. But there is a world of decorative work to be done in our metropolitan cathedral, and it would become men who have made their fortunes in the City neither to "endow a college nor a cat," but to leave, or, better, give, what they can spare to the honour and glory of St. Paul's. Cannot a memorial window shed as brilliant a hue upon the polished marbles of Wren's pavement as upon the battered flagstones of an old country church?

There is another Post Office quarrel, though a small one. Mr. Rowland Hill has long and patiently pointed out to the public that if they will have letter-boxes at their doors the letters can be delivered in a third of the time it takes a man to knock and wait while a deaf, or lazy, or obstinate servant is making up his or her stupid mind about "answering the door." He is now rewarding some of those who have the sense to comply, and manages an extra delivery for them, whereat the foolish and stubborn folk who desire the advantage of every improvement, but will do nothing to aid it, are growling and grunting. Aware that they have no real case, and that it will hardly do in a rational age to answer "Shau't" when asked to be accommodating, they pretend that they lose letters by the box system. We don't believe in people who lose letters. It may be a prejudice of ours, but we don't believe in them. Anyhow, they are such a minority as Mr. Rowland Hill need not trouble himself about. The letter deliveries are now admirably rapid, and we would rather they were not retarded to please "slow coaches."

RESCUE OF THE CREW OF THE STEAMER

"SHAMROCK," OF DUBLIN, BY THE LOWESTOFT LIFE-BOAT.

ON the 1st instant, when it was blowing a heavy gale from the S.W., the screw-steamer *Shamrock*, of Dublin, was seen to ground on the south end of the Holm Sands. The Lowestoft beachmen, seeing the sea breaking heavily over her, and from their experience knowing that no time was to be lost, collected their people and immediately launched the life-boat, which is in connection with the Royal National Life-boat Institution, for their rescue. When the life boat reached the steamer the sea was breaking over the masts-heads, but she was providentially enabled to anchor in a most advantageous position ahead of her; and, although the sea broke over her and repeatedly filled her, this excellent life-boat, as often in her buoyancy clearing herself of the seas, was at length, with difficulty, enabled to approach the steamer. A communication was then by ropes established with the wreck, and the whole of the crew (fourteen men) were hauled by lines through the sea to the life-boat and brought safely to the shore. This act has been pronounced as daring a rescue from shipwreck as was ever witnessed.

Early on the morning of the 28th ult. this valuable life-boat again put off, during a heavy gale from the southward, to the rescue of the crew of five men of the schooner *Lord Douglas*, of Dundee. On the life-boat's return to the shore the gale split her foresail, which compelled her to run on Corton Beach. Having procured another sail and changed part of the crew, she proceeded off again to the assistance of the crew (four in number) of another vessel, the *Silva*, of Glasgow, which was on Corton Sands. The wreck's crew were drawn on board the life-boat by lines. The foresail of the life-boat was split by the violence of the gale. Her crew were thus compelled for safety to take the beach at Yarmouth. The neighbouring life-boat, stationed at Pakefield, which is likewise in connection with the National Life-boat Institution, has also, during the recent gales, rendered noble services in saving life from wrecks.

The National Life-boat Institution has voted the crews of these life-boats nearly £100 for their valuable exertions during the recent storms. Last summer the society built a new house for the Lowestoft life-boat, at a cost of £158. Both life-boat establishments are in excellent order, under the management of Captain Joachim, R.N.

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It is announced that the Royal Naval Arsenal of Woolwich is no longer capacious enough for the work to be done and the business to be transacted within its walls; that there is a difficulty nearly, if not entirely, insurmountable in purchasing land for its extension; and, more than this, that, in case of a Continental war and a coalition against this country, its position is not sufficiently central for safety against a *coup de main*. For one or more, if not for all, of these reasons—and one of them would be quite sufficient—a new arsenal is to be forthwith constructed in a more eligible situation. The place which has been chosen for the purpose is Weedon, which has the advantage of being in the very heart of England, and where the Government already possesses as much land as will be required. Woolwich is still to remain an arsenal, where a great quantity of stores will remain, and where much work will continue to be done; but it will no longer be the chief *dépôt* and workshop of the nation. There is, no doubt, a class of people amongst us who will sneer, as is their wont, and affect to consider this removal of a national establishment as the result of a senseless fear of French invasion. But the sneers of this not very wise or numerous, and not at all patriotic, class will signify nothing; though it is well that even they should know that the defenceless condition of Woolwich is the very least of the reasons which have decided the removal to Weedon, and that the main justification is to be found in the fact that the business has outgrown the convenience and capabilities of the site, and that if the French Emperor were fifty times as strongly the friend of the English alliance as he is, or is supposed to be, the removal would be equally as necessary. To the commercial mind, if there were no other, this reason would be all-sufficient; and it is not rendered in any degree weaker by the existence of other reasons quite as cogent with minds of a higher order. But cravens at home and foes abroad may as well know that neither panic nor antagonism has anything to do with a matter, which is purely one of business arrangement and general convenience.

THAT a Congress for the settlement of the affairs of Italy is to be summoned, and will meet either in Paris or in Brussels, appears to be an admitted fact. But whether the Congress will be general or partial, and whether Great Britain or Prussia will take part in it, are matters on which, as yet, nothing positive is known or

On Friday week the Prince Consort went out shooting, accompanied by Prince Frederick William of Prussia, Prince Leiningen, and Mr. Sidney Herbert

The Prince of Wales arrived from Oxford on Saturday afternoon. The Queen and Prince Consort, Prince and Princess Frederick William of Prussia, the Prince of Wales, Princess Alice, Princess Helena, Princess Louise, and the Prince and Princess of Leiningen, the Court and Household

louis, and the Prince and Princess of Denmark, the Earl and Countess, attended Divine service on Sunday morning in the Private Chapel. The visitors staying in the Castle were also at the service. The Hon. and Rev. C. L. Courtenay preached.

Monday being the nineteenth anniversary of the birthday of the Princess Royal, the day was celebrated at Windsor by marks of attachment by civilians as well as by the troops stationed there. The Prince Consort went out shooting, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, Prince Frederick William of Prussia, and the Prince of Leiningen, on the morning of the 21st. The guests included the Duchess of Cambridge, and Princess Mary, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Edward of Baux-Weimar, the Prussian Minister and Countess Bernstorff, the Prince and Princess Leiningen, &c. The Queen had an evening party.

The Royal dinner-party on Tuesday included their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge, Prince Frederick and Princess Frederick William of Prussia, Princess Mary of Cambridge, and the Duke of Cambridge, his Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, Countess Lynar, Countess Hohenthal, Count Perponcher, &c. The band of the Grenadier Guards was in attendance, and played during dinner. Her Majesty's private band afterwards performed in the drawing-room.

The Queen and the Prince Consort, accompanied by Prince and Princess Frederick William of Prussia, went to Claremont on Wednesday morning and visited Queen Marie Amelie. The dinner-party included their Royal Highnesses Prince Frederick William of Prussia, Princess Frederick William of Prussia, Princess Alice, and the Princesses of Leiningen, his Serene Highness the Prince of Leiningen, Earl Cowley, Countess Lynar, Countess Hohenthal, Count Perponcher, Captain von Schweinitz, &c. The band of the 1st Life Guards played during dinner. The first dramatic performance this season took place in the evening—a comedy, in three acts, by Mr. Bayle Bernard, entitled "The Evil Genius," and a comedietta, in one act, adapted from the French vaudeville, "Un Service à Blanchard," by Mr. Tom Taylor, entitled "To Oblige Benson"—under the management of Mr. George Ellis, and under the direction of Mr. W. B. Donne, her Majesty's Examiner of Plays; the theatre arranged and the scenery painted by Mr. T. Grieve. The characters were supported by the members of the Haymarket and Olympic companies. Shortly after eight o'clock the Queen and Prince Consort, with the Prince and Princess Frederick William of Prussia, Princess Alice, the Prince and Princesses of Leiningen, accompanied by the dinner company, entered the theatre in St. George's Hall, when the performance immediately commenced. The orchestra was composed of her Majesty's private band. Earl Cowley had an audience of her Majesty in the afternoon.

PRINCE FREDERICK WILLIAM OF PRUSSIA, on Thursday paid a visit to the hall of the Merchant Taylors' Company, of which ancient fraternity his Royal Highness is an honorary member. He was accompanied by Captain von Schweinitz, A.D.C. to his Royal Highness, and Lord Alfred Paget; and was received at the entrance-door and conducted over the several apartments by Mr. Thomas Chatteris, the Master, Messrs. Wm. Gilpin, Wm. Jackson, Henry Pigeon, Wm. Timbrell Elliott, the Wardens, and Mr. Samuel Fisher, clerk to the company.

THE LAW OF BANKRUPTCY.—Ministers have taken the reform of the Law of Bankruptcy seriously in hand. The question will be intrusted to the Attorney-General, and the Premier has given his word that the next Session shall not be allowed to pass without some satisfactory arrangement for disposing of it. Sir Richard Bethell speaks of repealing all existing statutes, and replacing them by a single comprehensive Act. He recognises the important principle for which the mercantile community has so long contended, that, while the legal relations of the debtor and creditor are things for the legal court to care for, the realisation and distribution of the bankrupt's estate can best be carried out by the creditors themselves.

A disgraceful Sunday traffic which has for years past been carried on at Somers-town, having all the features of a regular fair, was last Sunday put down by the local authorities, without difficulty. Not a costermonger or hawker appeared, though ordinarily they are present in such numbers as to create a regular hubbub. Some of the shops were open; the owners of these, it is said, will be proceeded against.

whose zeal in this good work is beyond all praise.

We append some particulars of the operations of the life-boats of the Royal National Life-boat Institution during the present year. It appears that these boats have been called into active operation on fifty-six different occasions, on various points of our coast. The result has been that one hundred and thirty-four lives have been saved off twenty-three wrecks, besides assisting five vessels safely into port. On twenty-three occasions it happened that when the life-boats had put off, in reply to signals of distress, the vessels either got out of danger or her crew were rescued by other means. Again, crews assembled several times to give assistance, but were not required to put off to sea. For these several valuable exertions the crews were paid nearly £600. Nearly all these services took place in stormy weather and heavy seas, and often in the dark hour of the night, and yet, it is gratifying to add, not a single accident happened either to the life-boats or to any one of the gallant fellows who had put off in them. On these, and on occasions of quarterly exercise, the life-boats of the society were manned probably by no less than 4000 persons. Such practical proofs as these of the great value of the National Life-boat Institution in a maritime country like ours cannot possibly be overrated, and surely it has the highest claims on our support; and the more we hear of its operations at various parts of the coast, the more we feel urged to press its claims on public notice.

JOSEPH RODGERS.

We have great pleasure in giving a Portrait of Joseph Rodgers, seaman, of the *Royal Charter*. This brave fellow, it will be recollected, swam ashore with a rope, to which the hawser was attached that was the means of saving some lives, and which, but for the sudden break-up of the vessel, might have been instrumental in saving hundreds more.

The particulars which can be gathered of Joseph Rodgers' life are but meagre, as he is of a very retiring disposition, shrinking with an air of bewilderment from the praises bestowed upon him, as though quite unconscious of having done anything out of the common. All we know of his antecedents is that he was born at Malta, in the year 1830; that for ten years he sailed from Malta to ports in the Red Sea; and that subsequently he made five voyages in the *Royal Charter*, having joined her in the second trip. Mr. W. Gilmour, for two years surgeon-superintendent of the *Royal Charter*, in an interesting letter giving particulars of the officers and others on board that vessel, writes of him as follows:—"And now for Joe Rodgers, the Maltese, who swam ashore with the rope to which the hawser was attached that was the means of saving several lives. He was a hero, indeed, to overcome the 'death-dealing waves.' This feat will be ever remembered by every true British seaman. Many times have I seen him go out on the yard-arm when it was blowing 'great guns,' and when no other sailor would venture. He often told me that he never knew what fear

was; and I bless God that such a brave fellow has been spared to perform more deeds of daring."

Joseph Rodgers gave the following evidence, on Thursday week, before the commission appointed by the Board of Trade to inquire into the circumstances connected with the loss of the *Royal Charter*:—"I was an able seaman on board the *Royal Charter*. Between four and five o'clock on the afternoon of the day of the wreck it was my watch. Boatswain Smith called me to go down below to stow the small sails. The sails unbent were the mizen maintopgallant

aysails. I came on deck again at eight o'clock. I was sitting aft the engine-room when I was called to reef maintopmast staysail, about nine o'clock. It was hauled down again in about ten minutes afterwards. About half-past ten o'clock the watch was called to put the ship about. I went aft to haul in the spanker-sheet on the port side. After the maintopmast was set they clewed it up again. They went up aloft to furl the sails, and the wind was so strong that the roving-poles were broken. I was nearly pitched off the yard. I came down, and said, 'I could not furl the sail,' and Mr. Stephens told me to go back again, and make it fast to the yardarm. Shortly after this the port anchor was let go, and after that the starboard anchor was let go. When both the chains parted we cut away the masts, and she went ashore. Captain Taylor gave me an order to clear away the port life-boat. The mizenstay, being cut away, came down by the run, and fell upon the life-boat. When the ship struck upon the rocks I was on the fore-castle, and I asked boatswain's mate what he was going to do; and he said, 'Go you ashore, and I will go too.' I went inside the fore-castle, and found a 'chap' with a line, and he said, 'Are you going ashore?' I said 'Yes.' I went on the topgallant fore-castle, and made the rope fast round my waist. Mr. Stephens asked me what I was going to do, and wanted to give me a life-buoy, and I said 'No,' and I lowered myself down by a flying-jibboom. I was washed back three times to the ship, but at last succeeded in getting ashore, where I saw some people, and they said, 'Give us the line,' and they took me away. I wanted to stop to pull the hawser ashore, but they would not let me."

The committee of the National Life-boat Institution, to mark their sense of Rodgers' gallant conduct, determined to present him with a valuable gold medal, the sum of £5, and a suitable vote of thanks engrossed on vellum. The presentation was made at Liverpool on Wednesday week through Mr. S. R. Graves, chairman of the Local Marine Board, in the dining-hall of the Sailors' Home. Mr. Graves was attended by the other members of the Local Marine Board, Mr. H. Bright (of Gibbs, Bright, and Co.), Captain Gray, of the screw-steamer *Great Britain*, the officials of the Sailors' Home, and a number of the boarders in that establishment. Rodgers was attended by Suicar, Bryan, and Foster, three of the seamen who also escaped from the wreck of the ill-fated vessel. In making the presentation Mr. Graves dwelt eloquently upon the gallant conduct of Rodgers; who, in a brief reply, said that he should be glad to perform the same duty again under similar circumstances. Mr. Graves afterwards presented Rodgers with £2, subscribed by the employes of the Sailors' Home. The proceedings terminated with three hearty cheers for Rodgers and his companions. Rodgers, at the invitation of the committee of the Sailors' Home, then sat down to dinner with the boarders and officers of the establishment.

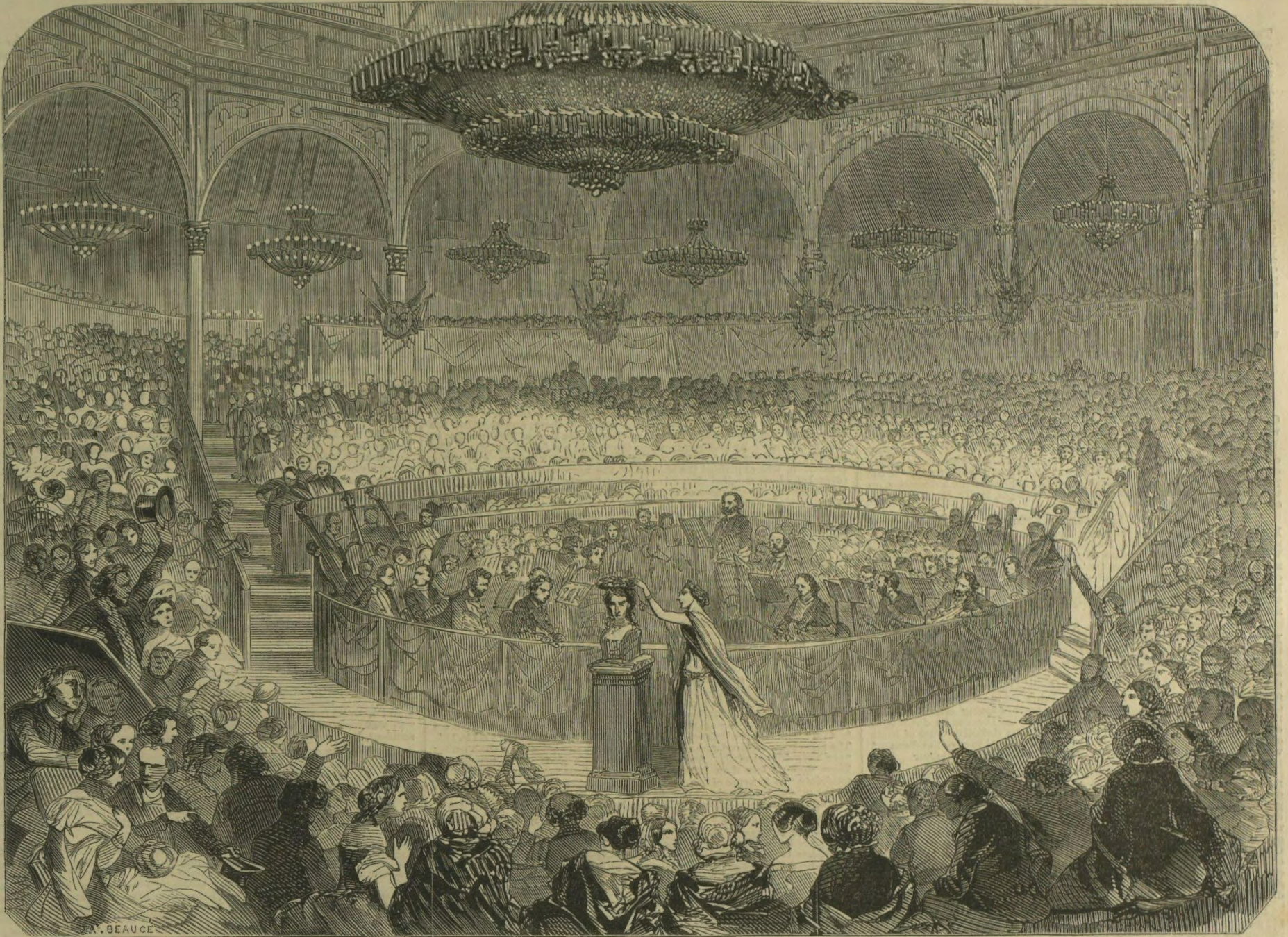
Our Portrait is from a photograph by Goodwin and Keet, Renshaw-street, Liverpool.



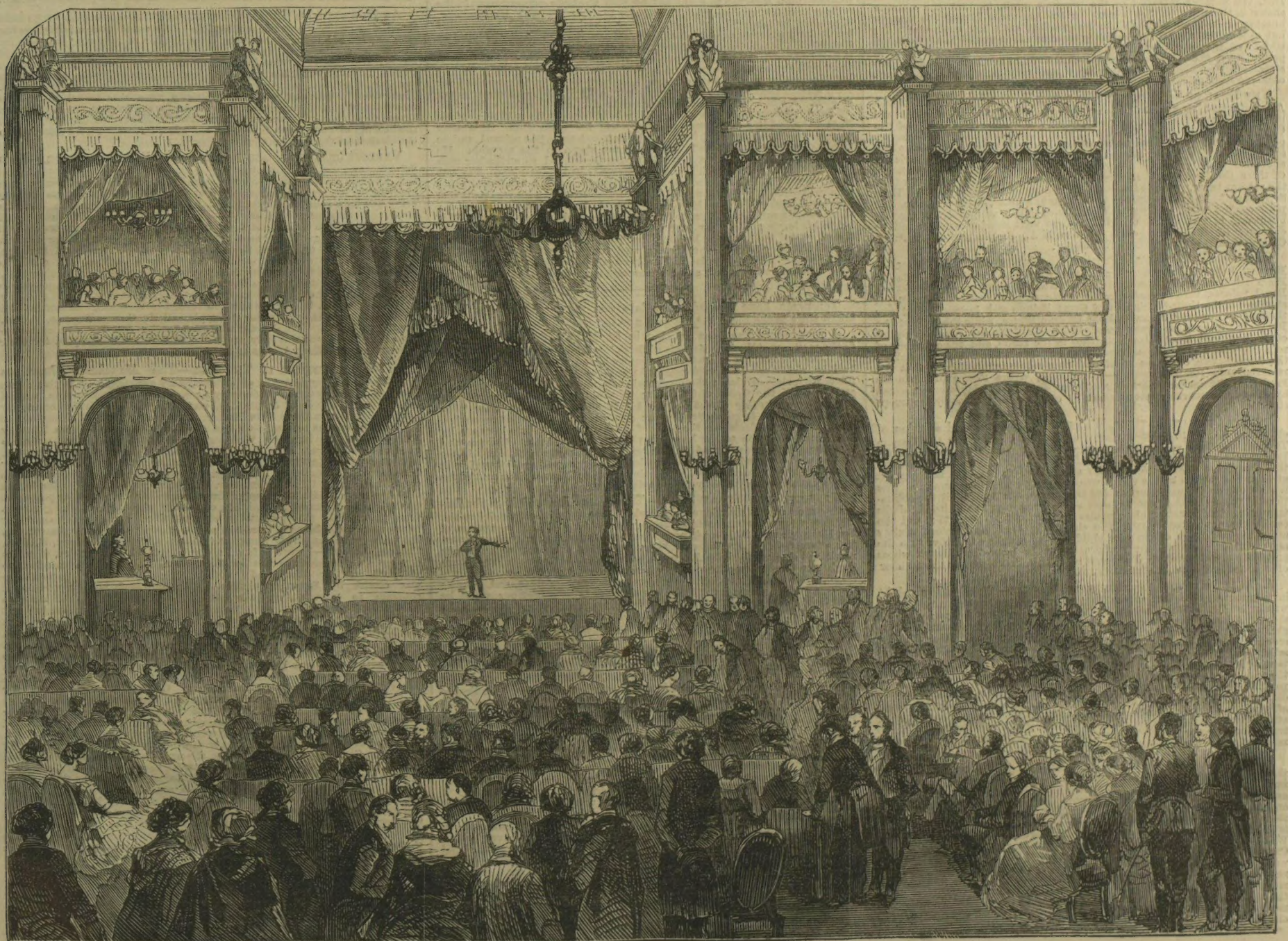
JOSEPH RODGERS, SEAMAN, OF THE "ROYAL CHARTER."



RESCUE OF THE CREW OF THE STEAMER "SHAMROCK," OF DUBLIN, BY THE LOWESTOFT LIFE-BOAT.



THE SCHILLER FESTIVAL AT PARIS.—SCENE AT THE CIRQUE DE L'IMPERATRICE, IN THE CHAMPS ELYSEES.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 512.



THE SCHILLER FESTIVAL AT BERLIN.—THE EVENING CELEBRATION AT KROLL'S CONCERT-ROOM.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

THE SCHILLER FESTIVAL IN BERLIN.

THE EVENING CELEBRATION AT KROLL'S CONCERT-ROOM.

THE inhabitants of Berlin celebrated the grand German ceremony with due honour. The capital of Prussia has never been wanting in all that concerns the love of letters and of literary men; and if the Government had not interfered to prevent a popular demonstration, no doubt the great majority of the Berliners (to whom the name of Schiller is a household word) would have felt much enthusiasm in assisting on such an occasion to throw éclat around the memory of Germany's poet. As it was, the rejoicings in the adopted country of England's fairest flower were of a very appropriate description, and consisted in the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of a new statue to Schiller, on the Gensdarm Markt, which took place in the morning; and of a concert and literary entertainment, at Kroll's Concert-room, in the evening. Of the former ceremony we shall give an interesting illustration in our next Number, together with a copy of the very beautiful engraving illustrative of "The Song of the Bell." The evening concert at Kroll's Concert-room, in the Thiergarten, of which we give an engraving on the preceding page, was thronged by a distinguished company, anxious to do honour by their presence to the memory of Schiller. The entertainment was of a mixed character, and very similar in its composition to that which took place at the Circus of the Empress at Paris on the same evening.

Some particulars of the Schiller Festival held in Paris and elsewhere will be found in this week's Supplement, at page 512.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The council of the Horticultural Society have given notice to the Government that they are now prepared to execute their portion of the works on the Kensington Gore estate.

THE POST OFFICE AND LIFE ASSURANCE.—On Wednesday evening a meeting of the heads of the departments in the circulation office of the Post Office was held in the large room of that establishment, for the purpose of hearing a lecture delivered, at the request of the authorities, on the nature of life assurance and its great advantages, by Mr. H. R. Sharman, editor of the *Insurance Gazette*.

A GENTLEMAN OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.—In the Court of Exchequer, on Wednesday morning, Mrs. Harris, a widow lady, residing at Merthyr Tydvil, in Wales, brought an action against a Mr. Thomas, a Welsh squire, having an income of £3000 a year, for breach of promise of marriage, and obtained a verdict for £1000 damages. There was no correspondence, as it was stated that the Welsh squire could not write. Mr. James, who spoke in mitigation of damages, called the defendant, for whom he appeared, a mere lubberly lout of a Welsh squire, who could neither read nor write.

AN INQUEST was held last Saturday on the body of Mary Brown, a single lady of independent means, aged eighty-four, residing in the Avenue-road, Bow, who lost her life on the North London Railway, by getting out of the train while it was in motion, she having been delayed by a difficulty in opening the window of the carriage. The jury, after a brief deliberation, returned a verdict—"That the deceased met with her death on the North London Railway by a train being set in motion without sufficient care being taken by the company's servants in seeing after the security of the passengers before starting; and that the Coroner be directed to communicate with the company, pointing out the defective state of some of the carriage windows." A porter who endeavoured to save the deceased was also thrown down and severely injured, but is likely to recover.

The disgusting disturbances at St. George's-in-the-East were repeated on Sunday, although not to so serious an extent as on former occasions. There was the usual hooting and hissing, but, as there were a great number of police officers present, no demonstration of a more violent character was attempted. A strong police force was also stationed outside the church, and to this arrangement the clergy and chorists, no doubt, owe their escape from insult as they passed to and from the vestry.—Mr. Cornwallis was charged at the Thames Police Court on Monday with an offence against the 2nd of William and Mary for wilfully disturbing the congregation; but, on his making an apology to the churchwarden, he was dismissed. One Arnott, a boiler-maker, was fined five shillings for being drunk and disorderly in the church.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—Last week the births of 958 boys and 902 girls (in all 1860 children) were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1849-58 the average number was 1526.—A low temperature of the air, which commenced on the 9th inst., and continued during eleven days, has caused the deaths in London to rise from 1051, the number returned in the previous week, to 1233, the number shown in the return of last week. In the ten years 1849-58 the average number of deaths in the weeks corresponding with last week was 1114; but as the deaths contained in the present return occurred in a population which has increased, they should be compared with the average raised in proportion to the increase—namely, with 1225. It will be seen from this statement that the actual mortality agrees very closely with the result obtained from calculation.

THE DEAN OF WESTMINSTER AND THE YOUNG LONDON CITIZENS. An important movement, having for its object the intellectual and spiritual improvement of the younger portion of the inhabitants of the City, was inaugurated on Monday night at St. Dunstons, the headquarters of the clergy of the Archdeaconry of London. By permission of the President and Fellows the spacious hall has been thrown open for a series of addresses to be delivered every week on subjects of general importance. Of these the Very Rev. the Dean of Westminster kindly delivered the first, the subject being, "Some Hints in Reference to the Study of the Holy Scriptures." The Dean treated the matter in a broad, comprehensive, and philosophical spirit, addressing his audience simply as intelligent men of business. It was stated that the address next Monday evening will be delivered by the Rev. Thomas Jackson, M.A., Prebendary of St. Paul's Cathedral, and Rector of Stoke Newington.

THE BIRTHDAY OF PRINCESS FREDERICK WILLIAM.—Monday being the nineteenth anniversary of the birthday of Princess Frederick William of Prussia, demonstrations of loyalty were shown at the Royal palaces, Government departments, and public offices. The Royal standard of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland waved over the roofs of Somerset House and the Custom House, while the bells of the Royal churches rang out merry peals in honour of the day. An inspection of the household troops also took place in the parks, and the ceremony of relieving guard at St. James's was rendered more attractive than usual by the introduction of those additional musical accompaniments that are reserved only for fête days.—At Windsor, where Prince and Princess Frederick William are sojourning with her Majesty, the day was celebrated by still further marks of attachment by civilians as well as by the troops stationed there.

INFANT ORPHAN ASYLUM, WANSTEAD.—The annual election of children into this institution took place on Thursday last, at the London Tavern; the Earl of Shaftesbury presiding. Previous to the election a brief report was read by Mr. Green, the secretary, from which it appeared that there were 570 children in the establishment, and that the support given to the asylum by the public was of a most gratifying character. The income during the past year enabled the committee to meet all the obligations of the institution, and to leave a handsome sum in the hands of the treasurer. The number of vacancies to be filled up was 25; and the candidates amounted to 90. The election created the greatest anxiety amongst the friends of the poor children who sought admission into the asylum; and great was the gratification of the benevolent donors whose protégés were successful. The result of the election increases the number of children in the establishment to 595.

A WILD KAFFIR IN HIGHGATE WOODS.—On Sunday night information was received at the Highgate police-station that a black man was in Highgate Wood, where he had made a cave and was roasting a sheep. A large force of constables searched the wood, when they found the greater part of a sheep, and some of it had been roasted. Upon further search a scythe was found, with which he had slaughtered a sheep in a field adjoining. By daylight the inhabitants of Highgate had got the information, and a large number of people went into the wood. After a long time the man was seen by several of the constables, when he darted into a thick part of the wood, and so nimble were his movements that it was very difficult to get near him. The following morning the man was secured, and after a hard struggle he was taken to the station. In addition to having stolen the sheep the prisoner had also taken a quantity of articles of clothing. The prisoner, while before the magistrates, behaved in a very wild manner, and was remanded for further inquiry.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.—The Dean and Chapter have decided that the organ, which has been recently taken down for enlargement, shall not again be erected over the entrance to the choir. It is proposed to take away the present screen, and to remove the monuments of Lord Nelson and Lord Cornwallis to some other part of the cathedral, thus to throw the whole space to the verge of the dome area open to the choir. The organ is to be retained in its present case, which was designed by Sir Christopher Wren, and it will be removed to the gallery under the centre arch on the Canon's or north side. The oak screen, with its beautiful marble columns, will be placed as an entrance to the dome area in the south transept. The rails of the whispering gallery and the heavy cornices under it have been recently gilded, which gives a splendour to the magnificent dome. Since the organ has been taken away the choral services and anthems have been most efficiently sung without accompaniment by the vicars choral and choristers in the early morning chapel at the western entrance.

A FIRE broke out on Tuesday afternoon in the dwelling-house of Mr. Roney, brushmaker, Bishopsgate-street Within, and communicated with the factory at the back, which was speedily burnt to the ground.—On Tuesday night a fire broke out in the premises of Mr. Hippolite, Newgate-street, which were almost totally destroyed, those adjacent being much damaged.—On Thursday evening a fire broke out on the premises of Mr. Marshall, chemist, 16, Great Tichborne-street, Haymarket, which was not subdued until the premises were destroyed and the adjoining houses damaged.

MISCHIEVOUS URGHINS.—A curious case was brought before the Bow-street magistrate on Wednesday. A hamper ready packed for conveyance into the country was placed outside the shop of a herbalist in Covent-garden market. Some small boys, of the deserted species, who had got honey out of hampers, exercised their skill on this, and from one of the jars it contained extracted twelve ounces of its contents, which looked "like jam." They could not read, or they might have seen on the jars the label, "Belladonna—poison." Thinking they had got a prize, "Spanish liquorice," if not honey, they stole a bottle from the same shop, and mixing the supposed liquorice with water, began to sell it in small quantities for "a pin." Nearly twenty boys drank the mixture, and had to be taken to the hospital. One is raving mad, and it is thought he will die. The three boys arrested are all of the thieving class. One, in spite of his mother's efforts, "was constantly going out to steal in the market." Another was the son of a man who had saved the lives of many persons from drowning; but, though he risked his life to save the lives of others, he could not live at peace with his wife, and, separating from her, he deprived his son of a home and a good example. The magistrate intimated that he should send the boys to a reformatory.

THE BAKERS' TWELVE-HOURS MOVEMENT.—Last Saturday a numerous meeting of bakers was held at the King's Arms Tavern, Fieldgate-street, Whitechapel-road. A large number of German journeymen were present. Mr. Roberts was called to the chair. The chairman gave a detailed account of the progress the movement had made since the organisation of the association, from which it appeared that every week brought a fresh accession of members, and many masters had adopted the principle by abolishing nightwork in their establishments, and which was found to operate with advantage equally to the employers and the operatives; the sympathy of the public was with them, and they had the support of that truly philanthropic nobleman, the Earl of Shaftesbury; so that with unanimity and perseverance they could not fail of success. The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Taylor, Wighton, Morrison, and other gentlemen, who explained the objects of the movement to non-members, several of whom enrolled themselves, and a liberal subscription was entered into to defray the expenses of the movement. Mr. Bennett, a journeyman baker, explained that he and his fellow-bakers had to work twenty and sometimes twenty-four hours at a stretch, and that they were utter strangers to the joys of a home. The men are now embarked in a twelve-hours movement, and they have pledged themselves not to rest until their object has been fully accomplished.

NATIONAL BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.—The annual meeting of the members of this institution, which was founded in 1812 by the late Peter Herve, and which has been favoured with the joint patronage of her Majesty and the Prince Consort, was held on Thursday last at the Freemasons' Tavern. The object of the institution is to grant pensions to aged men and women who have moved in a respectable station in society. Henry Pownall, Esq., Deputy-Lieutenant of the County of Middlesex, presided. From the report read by Mr. Latreille, the Secretary, it appeared that the number of pensioners at Christmas last was 234—namely, 11 males and 223 females; and the amount received by them during the year was £5077 2s. 6d. The aggregate number of persons who have been supported by the institution is 973, the exact sum disbursed to them being £176,233 7s., and of which £32,138 has been paid to still surviving pensioners. During the past year a Royal Charter has been obtained for the institution. The receipts during the year amounted to £11,381 13s. 11d., and the expenditure to £9472 1s., leaving a balance in the hands of the Treasurer of £1890 12s. 11d. The report was received and adopted, after which the officers for the ensuing year were duly elected. An election then took place of 21 pensioners. There were no less than 182 candidates to fill these vacancies. The oldest candidate was 82 years of age, and the youngest 60; but the average age of all the candidates was about 70. In addition to the 21 pensioners who were elected there were added two, who were longest on the list of candidates.

AN "HONOURABLE" AND "GALLANT" HUSBAND.—On Monday the Hon. Mrs. Theresa Caroline Rowley appeared at the Divorce Court as petitioner for a divorce from her husband, the Hon. Hugh Rowley, a son of the late Lord Langford. From the evidence of the unfortunate petitioner it appeared that the marriage took place at Paddington in January, 1852, the parties went abroad after their marriage, and Mr. Rowley began immediately to ill-treat her. It was alleged that during the wedding tour he locked her up in her bedroom at Boulogne from seven o'clock one evening till he came home the next morning. He also beat her, and prevented her from writing to her friends. While visiting the field of Waterloo he quarrelled with her about some trivial matter; and, after tearing her head-dress off, he "bonneted" her with his hat, which he forced over her eyes and mouth. He kept her in this position for a quarter of an hour. On a journey from Mayence to Frankfurt he took a private compartment in the railway carriage, and amused himself by kicking his wife all the way. The reason he alleged for this conduct was that he pretended he had seen her looking at some one at the station. When they reached the hotel at Frankfurt, the petitioner asked for a glass of water, but, instead of giving it, he forced a spoonful of salt down her throat. This, added to the treatment she had previously undergone, caused her to fall in a fit that lasted seven hours. Travelling from Strasburg to Paris, he prevented her from leaving the diligence for twenty hours. At Paris he threw a heavy dressing-case at her, which struck her on the side, and hurt her very much. At Boulogne he cut off the whole of her hair because she said she prized it, and she had in consequence to wear a wig for some time. Soon after this, when she was very ill, he ordered her to get up. She refused, and he tried to pull her out of bed. She then ran down to the servants. He followed her, and taking up a meat-chopper threatened to strike her with it if she did not return with him. The servants had to interfere. She was extremely ill on that occasion, but he tried to prevent her from having medical advice. In 1853 he took her to Dundalk, where his regiment was quartered, and while there he told her that his brother officers had held a sham court-martial over him, because he had boasted of beating her. This led to his leaving the Army, not, however, this witness had heard, before the officers of the regiment had inflicted personal chastisement upon him. Since 1856, the petitioner went on to say, her husband had lived with a widow named Green, now dead. The Court said there could be no doubt that the whole case was proved, and the marriage must be dissolved, with costs.

Tempests have prevailed of late and many shipwrecks have taken place in the Black Sea, especially on the coast of Roumelia.

A monument has been erected in St Mark's Church, Brighton, to the memory of the late Marquis of Bristol. The chancel of the church has been altered, the old windows removed, and new windows of stone built in, richly moulded, with polished marble columns. The windows are filled with stained glass: the centre window representing the Ascension, and under it the figure of St. Mark; in the windows on either side are subjects representing Christ leaving his Disciples in sorrow after "the Supper," and the Angel addressing the Apostles gazing after his ascension. To each of the subjects are the texts of illustration. The windows are by Mr. Laver, and the works have been executed by Messrs. Jackson and Shaw, under the direction of Mr. Peacock, of London, the architect. In the centre, under the window, is the record of stone, carved and relieved with colours of blue, red, and gold, and having marble columns. The cost of the works have been defrayed by public subscription.

EFFECTS OF A STRAY SHOT.—The *Alcoa Journal* has the following account of a singular accident which occurred to the sloop *Britannia*, of Alcoa, a few days ago, while passing down the Firth. The gunners of her Majesty's ship *Edinburgh*, now lying near Queensferry, had been practising target-shooting with heavy ball, and, having gone very wide of their mark, the shot reached the *Britannia*, a distance of fully two miles. Entering her on the larboard bow, the shot carried away the windlass and pump-stand, went right through the small boat which was on deck, and passing the companion, where the captain was standing, sent a hammer which he held in his hand spinning out of it, and finally made its exit through the bulwarks into the water. The captain's first impression was that his arm was shot away, the severe shock which it had sustained having created a feeling of numbness which did not pass away for several hours. The look-out on board the *Edinburgh* having observed what was done, a boat was immediately manned and sent off to the disabled sloop.

POPULAR FEELING IN FRANCE TOWARDS ENGLAND.—In a letter from a Scottish gentleman who has been travelling extensively in France this season we (*Scotsman*) have the following:—"I have just returned from a tour which embraced Paris, Tours, Bordeaux, Arcadon, St. Sebastian, Bayonne, Biarritz, Bordeaux again, Royan, Rochfort, La Rochelle, Isle de Rhé, Paris again, Boulogne, &c. I met a whole Government commission, and was in communication with Government authorities officially in Paris, where I dined in public places. I wore a Scotch cap, with a silver griffin therein, on the railways. I was sufficiently marked to be a butt for chaff if any had been going. I walked up and down at one station for a long time in front of a regiment in a train, all smoking, jawing, and larking. I was in constant communication with 'commis-voyageurs,' who are perfect thermometers, as you well know. I was in official communication with lighthouse district engineers, who have coast defences, &c., under them. I was rowed about by sailors and fishermen, and I talked to everybody I met. I had my eyes and ears open, and I know French pretty well. I did not hear one word that could be twisted into an indication of feeling of any kind towards England, and no one said one cross word to me; one man said that I and he must be friends. I was politely and cordially treated everywhere. We saw but one suspicious craft—a long, unfinished steamer, about 300 feet long and 40 feet broad, with a roomy lower-deck; but she was openly alongside the pier at Bordeaux, and we walked on board. The invasion may be in the conqueror's mind, and in the *Times*, but it is not in the mind of the French people."

COUNTRY NEWS.

On Tuesday morning James Brookes was knocked down by an express train near to the Stonecough railway-station, on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, and killed on the spot.

A drinking-fountain (the gift of some merchants connected with the Bristol iron trade) erected at the corner of St. Nicholas Church, at the bottom of High-street, Bristol, was opened to the public on Tuesday week.

FIRE AND LOSS OF SIX LIVES IN DUBLIN.—A fire broke out in a house in Mary's-lane, Dublin, on Monday morning, and six persons in an attic story were burnt to death—viz., a bricklayer's labourer, a chimney-sweep and his wife and three children.

At a private meeting of members of the Commission of the Free Church of Scotland it has been unanimously agreed that the Rev. Dr. Buchanan, of Glasgow, shall be proposed at the next General Assembly for the office of Moderator.

TESTIMONIALS.—Mr. James Banks McNeill, of Glasgow, having rescued thirty-nine persons from drowning, has been presented with a splendid silver medal, a purse containing upwards of fifty sovereigns, and a book, in which he was desired to enter any future events of a like kind.

The *Waterford News* states that the Hon. C. W. Moore Smyth recently called all his tenants before him and made a large abatement in their rents, to the extent of over £2000 per annum. He also remitted the half year's rent due on the 29th of September last.

A serious accident occurred at the works of Messrs. Glydon and Shorthouse, Spring-hill, near Birmingham, on Wednesday. A boiler on the premises burst. Six men were injured dangerously, and were taken to the General Hospital, and one or two others were much injured.

A TURN-OUT AT STALYBRIDGE.—The whole of Mr. John Leech's weavers (between 1000 and 1100) struck work for an advance of wages on Wednesday morning, without any previous notice. They demand an addition of about eleven per cent, alleging that that is the scale paid at Blackburn.

MR. WILLIAM SMITH O'BRIEN on Tuesday evening delivered a lecture in the Mechanics' Institute, Abbey-street, Dublin, which was numerously attended. The discourse embraced a sketch of what Mr. O'Brien saw in his travels through the States of America, and a comparison between the institutions of the great Western Republic and England.

AN ACCIDENT of a very serious nature occurred at Deepfields Ironworks, near Wolverhampton, yesterday se'night. An immense fly-wheel in one of the rolling-mills broke away, destroying the pillars which supported the roof. The roof soon afterwards fell in with a fearful crash, and a number of men were buried in the debris. One of them, named Taylor, is dead, and three others were injured very seriously.

THE LATE MR. R. STEPHENSON.—An influential meeting was held at Shields on Saturday (Lord Ravensworth in the chair), when it was resolved to erect a monument to the late Mr. R. Stephenson at Newcastle, and to found one or more scholarships to be open to the youths of the district. A proposition was also made to found a Stephenson Institution. A committee was appointed for the purpose of carrying out the objects of the meeting.

FRIGHTFUL MILL ACCIDENT.—On Monday morning Robert Bleazard was engaged in oiling a shaft in Victoria Mill, Bowling, near Bradford, when his smock was caught, and he was instantly taken up and whirled round the shaft, which was revolving at the rate of ninety-five revolutions a minute. His head was instantly dashed to pieces, and his brains were scattered against the ceiling and on the machinery below. His wife was weaving at a loom underneath the shaft, and saw the frightful accident, her own piece being spattered with his blood.

THE WRECK OF THE "ROYAL CHARTER."—The body of the unfortunate Captain Withers was washed ashore at Bull Bay at 3 p.m. on Thursday week. All his clothes were on except his coat. On his person were found a gold watch and chain, two gold seals, £36 in gold, and a silver snuffbox bearing the inscription—"Presented by the passengers of the ship *Gloicester* to Captain Withers, November 7, 1838." The watch had stopped at half-past seven. The body was much disfigured about the face and hands.—Some boxes of gold have been recovered from the wreck.

THE "GREAT EASTERN" is now becoming extremely smart in her outward appearance. The masts and funnels have been painted, the brasswork highly polished, the sails snugly stowed, and every rope hauled taut. A number of men belonging to the ship are now painting the hull. The space to be covered by paint on both sides of the ship comprises an area of four acres. During last week a large number of persons visited the ship. Among the company was the Prince de Joinville, who, since the commencement of the ship, appears to have taken a great interest in her. The newly-elected Mayor of Southampton (F. Perkins, Esq.), accompanied by his chaplain (the Rev. G. Bradshaw), went on board yesterday week to invite Captain Harrison and his officers to a banquet at the Mayor's private residence.

At NORWICH, on Tuesday, the magistrates again met to go into the charge of bribery made against Mr. Collins and others, affecting the offer of £500 to a town councillor in consideration of receiving his vote for Conservative aldermen. It will be remembered that the proceedings of last week in this case were brought to an abrupt termination because a banker of the city and his cashier refused to give evidence, and that the question, therefore, arose as to whether they should not be committed. That was the question which would again have been raised on Tuesday morning; but, on the application of counsel for the defence, the magistrates agreed to postpone the case until the 8th of December, the day assigned for the hearing of other charges of a similar kind, but which have reference to the election of the members for the City.

VERDICT OF MANSLAUGHTER AGAINST A PIT PROPRIETOR.—Last Saturday evening an inquest was held at Bloxwich upon the body of Alfred Iliff, who was drowned in a worked-out coalpit on the previous Tuesday. The unfortunate boy was in charge of a horse and cart, with which he and one Terry had been sent to get a load of coals on the day in question, and the horse, as it was proceeding along the path, shifted, thereby jerking the lad, and causing him to fall backwards down the shaft, in which there was about seven feet of water. There was no fencing round the shaft. Terry deposed that the shaft was only about three yards from the cart road, and that the only protection between the road and the pit was a bank of soil, rising to between three and four feet high. There were three posts round the shaft, but these were without any railing. Other evidence having been given, to the effect that if the pit had been fenced round the accident would probably not have occurred, the jury returned a verdict of manslaughter against Mr. Richard Thomas, the proprietor of the pit, and Mr. George Thomas, his son, the ground bailiff. The Coroner's warrant for the apprehension and commitment of the accused was duly made out, and bail was accepted for their appearance at Stafford Assizes to meet the charge.

A FORTUNE-TELLER IN TROUBLE.—The *Manchester Guardian* gives the following instance of extraordinary credulity:—"At the Wigan Borough Police Court on Wednesday a respectable-looking woman, named Susan Bird, a native of Cambridge, was charged with obtaining money by false pretences from Kate Halley, a servant of Mr. Waddington, of Wigan. Susan was professedly a hawker of clothes-peg, and, on Tuesday morning last, she visited Mr. Waddington's house to endeavour to dispose of some of her pegs. Kate Halley answered the door, when the prisoner, in a cautious tone, inquired if she would like her fortune told. Kate, after some hesitation, answered in the affirmative, whereupon the process was commenced in the following manner. A tumbler was placed in the hands of the prisoner, and a little pepper also given to her. She put the pepper at the bottom of the tumbler, and then covered it with water till the glass was three parts filled. The girl having been told to call upon the fortune-teller to stop when she heard a Christian name which particularly pleased her, the prisoner, as she slowly turned the glass round, began, 'Robert, William, Thomas, Joseph'—here the fair Kate cried 'Hold.' A packet of white powder was handed to the credulous lass, and she was directed to place it in her box, and 'wish.' The first day's performance was closed by Susan requesting to be provided with a couple of shillings to 'put up in the planets,' and which would increase to an enormous sum for Joseph to bring with him. Kate possessed but one shilling at the moment. This she gave 'to the planets,' and with it the prisoner departed. The following day the prisoner again presented herself before the girl, and said the planets were working in her favour, but she must have 2s. more to Joseph was to bring with him. The 2s. were produced the vast sum her Joseph was to bring with him. Of course, performed the same evening on a broomstick. On the third day a demand for 2s. more was prefaced by the information that Joseph would have been at the feet of the dupe had she (Susan) not 'directed the planets in another way,' as he could not then have brought the money with him. Gratified with this mark of favour, the servant went to borrow the amount demanded. She could obtain only 1s. 8d., but with this the gipsy expressed herself satisfied. Growing bolder by success, the next day 5s. was asked for; and the foolish girl pawned a petticoat and a dress, in order to obtain the money. Matters grew now more definite, as the following Monday was fixed as the day upon which Joseph was to make his appearance. On Monday the prisoner again visited the girl, and demanded a further 5s., and again was the servant foolish enough to give it to her; but before the woman had left the premises Kate was suddenly struck with the idea that she had been cheated. A police-officer was sent for, and the wise woman given into custody. The magistrates sent the fortune-teller to prison for three months."

The telegraphic work of the London District Telegraph Company is to be carried on by means of female employees. Among the women at present in training is a deaf and dumb girl, whose progress is so satisfactory that there is every probability of her making a most efficient telegraphist.

TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

WHILE the forty favoured artists of England were sitting last week in full conclave on the merits of the artists of England out of the Academic body, and willing to come in to that body, death, too, was busy. The father of the forty died within a few hours of the election; and within a few hours after the election a skilled Associate of the body—a man who had spent his life in fruitless endeavours to become one of the forty—died too. *Paul Potter* Ward, R.A., the father of the Academy, died last week at the age of ninety-two. Frank Stone died last week at the age of sixty-one. Ward had long ceased to exhibit or to use his pencil; Frank Stone was busy with oils and pigments to the very last. The Royal Academy has much to answer for. Ward acquired his academic position when there were comparatively few artists in England; Frank Stone sought academic honours when artists in England had become a legion. The many advantages the Crown could give Ward acquired; but Frank Stone wanted. It is painful to think that Mr. Stone's too early death was hurried by the fact that he was not of the forty. He thought, so rumour runs, that he was sure—old age took off the Royal Academician, disappointment took off the Associate. Her Majesty, who loves and understands Art, should see to some speedy reformation of the forty. We had, we are happy to think, a helping hand in forcing the favoured forty to do justice to engravers. What folly did, aided by personal heats, nearly a century back, has been set aside as far as the living are concerned; but a thorough reform of the whole Academy must be at once made. Either her Majesty should drop the Academy, or the Academy should—drop her Majesty. Whilst on this subject—to show out of doors the Royal Academy appreciation of individual artistic talent in England—we may mention that Mr. Hook and Mr. Phillip were the only painters who went to the ballot. The forty thought nothing of Sunlight Danby, of Cow Cooper, of now colossal Thornburn; nothing of little Egg; nothing of Canaletti Cooke; nothing of pre-Raphaelite Millais; nothing of once Water-colour Lewis. Phillip was the man (and very far from a bad man), and Mr. Phillip is now, for the first time, John Phillip, Esq. The disappointed are about to give, in imitation of the civil servants of the Crown, a feast of the Past-over. Mr. Solomon Hart will, it is said, take the chair. Mr. Solomon, an able artist without the pale, will act as vice; and Mr. Alderman Salomons, who loves and understands Art, will act as treasurer. We should like to be there. Nay, if it comes off we will be there.

We shall soon not know St. Paul's, the St. Paul's of England, the mighty master-work of Wren. As Dean Donne, the worthy predecessor of Dean Milman, would fail to recognise this after Fire of London St. Paul's, so, if what we hear is true, Wren himself would, before six months are over, fail to recognise the interior of his own cathedral. The ghost of King James II. must necessarily rejoice at the so-called improvements now in hand. All our city of London churches are all but empty—the pulpits are full, the pews are unfilled. But St. Paul's wants seats. St. Paul's has too large a congregation:—

Some to church repair,
Not for the Gospel, but the music there.

What Dr. Croly cannot accomplish in St. Stephen's the loud organ and the full-voiced choir can accomplish at St. Paul's. What Mr. Macready could not do at Covent Garden Mr. Kean did at the Princess'. We are a strange people:—

hither run,
Some to undo, and some to be undone.

But we have done with the subject.

Done with the subject! No, not entirely! We cannot finish Nelson's monument in Trafalgar-square; so we are about to remove, from the favoured place it so well merits, Flaxman's noble monument to Nelson to—nobody knows where. Why not Trafalgar-square? We are, we repeat, a strange people.

Our readers will not have forgotten, we feel sure, that when modest merit puts itself in a literary, artistic, or an &c shape before the public, we at once give it the helping-hand which it deserves and does not seek. We, therefore, call attention to a catalogue—just put forth by Mr. Waller, of Fleet-street, over against Dr. Johnson's, Bolt-court—of a series of autograph letters and State papers, to say nothing of minor matters, that cannot fail to interest. Our countrywomen, we have observed, are particularly fond of autographs. We are constantly solicited, in fair handwriting on undeniably good paper, the envelope sealed with wax, and bearing arms, both sinister and dexter, for our own autograph. We, of course, comply. We give, but you cannot get those of the dead so easily. Now, we undertake to say that a prettier Christmas present could not be given than what Mr. Waller supplies. He will sell you a set of kings, or a set of queens, a set of statesmen, a set of bishops, a set of poets, a set of artists, a set of lawyers (living so close to the Temple, he is great in lawyers)—in fact, pretty portfolios of real autographs that would win the heart of the most reluctant and diffident heiress. We, as always devotedly loyal, recommend for the coming Christmas a present of Mr. Waller's set of Queens. What a charming portfolio! Here are Mary Tudor and Mary Stuart, Queen Elizabeth with her swan's-wing flourishes beneath, Anne of Denmark, Henrietta of France, Catherine of Portugal, Mary of Modena, Mary without her William; Anne, a little intoxicated, but still firm, as if thinking of Blenheim and Ramillies; Caroline, with her clearly-written signature, doing work for her husband when in Hanover; Charlotte, a little too maternal; another Caroline, not very maternal; an Adelaide, dignified and reserved; a Victoria, very maternal, properly dignified, and very much to be coveted. Buy a Waller's Christmas present—a set of the Queens especially. Waller has no spurious articles.

The *Manchester Guardian* states that Charles Mackay has in the press a new poem called "The Whisky Demon." Our able contemporary, though seldom tripping, has been misinformed on this point. We have it on the best authority that the poem in question, which is to be reprinted, by the author's permission, by an Edinburgh publisher, appeared in 1846, under the title of "The Dream of the Reveller," in the deservedly-popular volume, "Voices from the Crowd."

Mr. W. M. Thackeray will, it is said, deliver a lecture to the members of the Bury Athenæum, Suffolk, on "Humour and Charity," early in the ensuing year.

A handsome monument of white Carrara marble to the late Sir Henry Wilcock, K.C.S., is now in course of erection, in Mortlake parish church, by Mr. Giffin.

Several public bodies and societies connected with the Highlands have memorialised the Scotch Universities commissioners to take the necessary steps for instituting and endowing Celtic professorships in some or all of the Scotch Universities.

The *Moniteur* publishes the following announcement:—"M.M. Moon, Sir James Duke, and David Salmons, all three formerly Lord Mayors of the city of London; Sir Henry Muzzigeridge, Alderman; C. Crossley, ex-Sheriff; Thomas Weguelin, Thomas Dent, William Givins, John Distin Powles, Matthew Ziell, an 18th W. L. Topham, Commander of the Royal Body Guard, have been nominated 'Chevaliers de la Légion d'Honneur.'"

MUSIC.

MISS LOUISA PTNE having had a severe attack of bronchitis, the consequence, doubtless, of her excessive exertions in performing in "Dinorah" every night, the part was assigned to Miss Parepa, who appeared in it three times last week with remarkable success, showing herself to be an admirable actress as well as singer. Miss Pynes has happily recovered, and has reappeared with her usual élan.

MR. SMITH has brought his Drury Lane season to a termination, the theatre having closed on Saturday last. It reopens this (Saturday) evening for Promenade Concerts similar to those which have been made so popular by Jullien.

MR. HULLAH has commenced his annual series of concerts at St. MARTIN'S HALL. The first took place on Wednesday (last week), when Handel's "Alexander's Feast," and Bennett's "May Queen," were given. Both were admirably performed and warmly applauded by an audience who crowded every part of the hall. The principal singers were Miss Banks, Miss Fanny Rowland, Miss Martin, Mr. Wilby Cooper, and Mr. Weiss. The chorus, as usual, was selected from among the most advanced pupils of Mr. Hullah's singing schools; and the large and powerful orchestra included many of our most eminent instrumentalists. Mr. Hullah has begun his season with every promise of the success which his exertions so justly deserve.

The second of the MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS, which took place on Monday last, was precisely similar to that of last week. The instrumental music was again selected from the works of Beethoven, and the principal performers again were M. Wieniawski and M. Hallé. We cannot help thinking that greater attention might have been paid to variety. The concert, nevertheless, was an excellent one, and the crowded audience displayed the usual enthusiasm.

MANCHESTER, after London, is the most musical town in Great Britain, and the Manchester Concerts, carried on by M. Charles Hallé, rival those of the metropolis. The concert of Tuesday last week, was of especial excellence. In honour of the memory of the illustrious Spohr, three of his great works were performed: his orchestral symphony, "Die Weihe der Töne" (The Power of Sound); his violin concerto in G, played by M. Sainton; and the overture to "Jessonda." There were, also, Beethoven's triple concerto for the piano, violin, and violoncello, played by Messrs. Hallé, Sainton, and Piatti; and a solo by Piatti on the violoncello. The vocalist was Madame Catherine Hayes, who sang "Voi che sapete" from "Figaro," "O luce di quest' anima" from "Linda di Chamouni," an Irish ballad, and a very beautiful canzonet, "Love's Messenger," composed for her by Mr. F. Berger. She sang charmingly, and was received with enthusiasm. A most spirited performance of the overture to "Massaniello" concluded this admirable concert.

We mentioned last week, on the authority of a paragraph in one of the morning papers, that Herr Pauer had been chosen as successor to Mr. Potter in the office of principal of the Royal Academy of Music. This is not the case. Mr. Lucas has been appointed Principal of the Academy, and Herr Pauer principal professor of the pianoforte, a post for which he certainly is eminently qualified.

Mr. B. Tendall, organist of the King's Hospital, has received the degree of Doctor of Music from one of the Continental universities.

THE THEATRES, &c.

HAYMARKET.—An attempt is every now and then made at dramatic simplicity by enterprising managers, who, after revelling in spectacular or melodramatic stimulants, try, for a change, the effect of bareness or insipidity. Such an attempt has been made at this house in a new drama, by Mr. Tom Taylor, entitled "The Late Lamented," in which Mr. C. Mathews appears as a nameless Marquis who has married a widow who continually laments the loss of her first husband, and has placed in his grounds an urn with a motto in which the spotless virtue of the departed is celebrated. The Marquis, accordingly, plots with *Frontin*, the valet, to report that her husband did not die on his diplomatic mission, but was living the life of a slave in Algeria, from which, however, he might be ransomed. The Marquis at once proposes to pay the ransom-money; when the widow objects, vituperates the memory of her former husband, and professes her love for the present. The urn is at once thrown out of the window, and a proper understanding takes place. The piece was hissed on the first night, but has since been acted, though it is not likely to become popular.

ST. JAMES'S.—"Swan and Edgar" is the title of a new piece produced at this theatre. It has no connection, of course, with the well-known firm, though we may reasonably suspect that the latter suggested the name of the drama. The swan is a sylph, capable of conversion into a woman, and is called *Cygnella*, pleasingly impersonated by Miss Lydia Thompson, whose efforts are supported by an efficient corps de ballet. *Edgar*, having deprived *Cygnella* of her scarf, compels her to remain human; and for her forsakes *Romana*, a maiden to whom he had been betrothed. He would fly with his new love, but *Baron Teschajfenhumburg* (Mr. Barrett) catches the fugitives to be arrested, whereby a conflict is occasioned, in which *Cygnella* is killed. But aid is at hand, and the swan-lady is supernaturally restored to life. *Edgar* is found to be rightful heir to the estate which the usurping *Baron* wrongfully holds. The new piece, which is the joint production of Mr. C. Kenney and Mr. Sutherland Edwards, was efficiently acted and eminently successful.

PRINCESS.—Mr. A. Harris made his appearance on Wednesday week as an actor, and selected the part of *Marquis de Frontignac*, which he played with intelligence and vivacity. On Wednesday a new piece, from the French, was produced, entitled "Gossip." Mrs. Charles Young is the heroine—a *Mrs. Chatterton*, who suffers persecution from the husband of a lady whom she had made the subject of scandal. In conclusion, he administers to her a seasonable rebuke, and brings down the curtain with applause.

THE NEW ADELPHI THEATRE has certainly made a most unprecedented hit with Mr. Watts Phillips' new drama of "The Dead Heart." The lifelike pictures of the first French Revolution incidental to the scene have never before been equalled, even on the Parisian stage, for correctness of detail and costume; and the acting of the principal characters has received the universal stamp of praise.

THE ALHAMBRA.—A real bull has been at length introduced into this arena, and is called, by way of distinction, Don Juan. Our new bovine friend, whose colour is a jet black, is remarkably docile, and goes through the dramatic exhibition of a Spanish bull-fight in admirable order. As an example of the extent to which animal-training can be carried, the performance is as instructive as it is curious, and will doubtless become popular.

On the 21st inst. were embarked at Southampton, under the superintendence of the Hon. W. Field, on board the *Maria Soma*, for Cape Town, 252 souls. They comprise a number of agricultural and domestic servants, as well as labourers, required for the public works now in progress there.

COMMERCE WITH CHINA AND JAPAN.—Mr. Oliphant, who was Secretary to the Legation Embassy to China and Japan, delivered a lecture at Glasgow on Monday, in the course of which he cautioned the commercial community of this country against making over- sanguine calculations as to the trading advantages to be derived from the treaties recently concluded with those mysterious nations. It will be necessary for us, he said, to worm our way patiently and gently into the confidence of the two Governments and peoples, and not to wound their susceptibilities by the employment of force in our dealings with them. In his opinion, such a peaceful policy must ultimately triumph over semi-barbarous prejudices and lead to the establishment of friendly relations.

THE POLISH UNIVERSITIES.—The students of the University of Cracow have sent a deputation to Vienna, with a petition to the Minister of Public Instruction praying that the Polish language may in future be used in the University. Immediately on its arrival the deputation proceeded to the Minister's office, asking for an audience, which they obtained for the following day—viz., the 6th of November. At the appointed time the deputation again proceeded to the office with their petition, but in Count Thun's antechamber they were seized by the police, and conveyed to the police office in several carriages waiting for that purpose before the Minister's palace.—*Daily Mail* *Pratt*.

THE FARM.

WHILE the gallant Tomplars are rushing to their rifle practice, and the youth of great towns are demanding, either in public meetings or in the Poots' Corners of their local papers, to "learn some soldier lore," young farmers are constantly asking why the Government does not really grapple with the thing in earnest and convert the present cumbersome yeomanry cavalry regiments into rifle brigades. They take no interest in the sword exercise, scarcely ever practise it during the fifty-one weeks they are off duty, and even in the parade week a very moderate percentage of them enter the lists for the prize sword. As riflemen, on the contrary, the corps would be invaluable, and contain some of the finest shots in the country, available for any purpose, and constantly keeping itself in practice at everything, from tree-trunks to cushats. The cool-boatmen of the Mississippi are said to be able to knock off a turkey's head flying or pick a squirrel's eye out at one hundred paces; and there is no reason why some well-riddled Government targets and some crack prize-men should not prove in future that the "calling up of the yeomanry" really means something.

We hear that Mr. Stratton's celebrated cow Matchless IV., the winner at Warwick, has had a very fine bull calf by his Nottingham, a son of Harbinger. On the 11th, that Fifth Duke of Oxford, who won the head prize for aged bulls at Chester Royal, as well as at the Yorkshire Show in 1858, is being prepared for the butcher this Christmas. According to a very interesting article on American agriculture in the *Mark Lane Express*, we find that the whole strength of the Western Country was called out at St. Louis lately, where a prize of £200 had been offered for the best bull. The snow-white Albion, a remarkably fine son of Grand Turk, headed the procession into the ring, where the rivals were greeted with loud cheers. The Second Duke of Airdrie, a grandson of Mr. Boldon's Grand Duke, followed his herd companion, and, with Fordham Duke, nobly kept up the glories of Kentucky; while King Alfred, by Cheltenham, and bred by Mr. Jonas Webb, was there from Illinois; and Knickerbocker from Ohio. After a long examination "the blue coronet was laid on the brow of the Second Duke of Airdrie." Albion's depth of flank was 3 foot 5 inches; and it is said that at Mr. Alexander's annual sale this year, where twenty calves were standing in a row, his could be selected at once from this peculiarity. It is said that, perhaps, Mr. Alexander will bring him across the Atlantic as a "Canterbury pilgrim" next July, and that Royal Buttery, Prince of Prussia, and Prince Talleyrand, will have to look out sharp if he does come. Large exportations still continue to leave for the colonies, and the last lot we heard of consisted of four shorthorn bulls; an iron-grey two-year-old cart colt, who won an all-aged prize this autumn; a donkey, sent with a view to the breeding of mules; forty rams, and some pens of Dorkings.

The Crystal Palace Company has stepped forward to supply that root-void in our Smithfield Club Show which, with the absence of poultry, makes it inferior in interest to its Birmingham rival. The most extraordinary crop of mangolds recorded as yet this autumn are the yellow globes of Colonel North, M.P., which won the Banbury agricultural prize. Taking a fair average of the nine-acre field, it produced upwards of sixty-three tons per acre. It was planted on April 18, and manured with fifteen loads of farm dung, three cwt. of Proctor and Ryland's mangold manure, and three cwt. of salt. The rows were twenty-seven inches apart, and the number of bulbs per acre 15,216.

THE VICTORIA BRIDGE OVER THE ST. LAWRENCE.

MR. HUGH ROSS has written to us a letter, in answer to one from Mr. G. H. Stephenson which appeared in this Journal of the 1st of October last, on the much-vexed question as to whom the merit of the design and construction of the Victoria Bridge over the St. Lawrence belongs. Mr. G. H. Stephenson claims it for his cousin, Mr. Robert Stephenson; whilst Mr. Hugh Ross contends on behalf of his brother, Mr. Alexander M. Ross, to whom, he says, the honour is really due. The letter of Mr. Ross came at an inopportune time for publication—shortly after the death of Mr. Robert Stephenson, and the present time even is full early to do battle over his grave. We cannot afford space for the whole of the communication; and must omit, as we were constrained to do also in the case of Mr. Stephenson's letter, much extraneous matter. All those portions of it which bear on the subject at issue are given below:—

"I had prepared for your columns a statement, supported by references to the published documents of the company, including the reports by Mr. Robert Stephenson, when the intelligence of his death reached me. Under these circumstances, I feel it would not be seemly to engage in a discussion in the public journals at the present time. I will therefore postpone replying to Mr. George Robert Stephenson's letter in *extenso*, and will content myself with saying shortly that Mr. A. M. Ross was appointed engineer-in-chief of the company, including the bridge works, long before Mr. Robert Stephenson was thought of in connection with any part of the works. That he never was dismissed by the company, having reported to them as such engineer-in-chief on the bridge works, and being so styled in the directors' reports down to the present time; and that he has never been in the pay of Mr. Robert Stephenson as to any part of the works, the latter gentleman having held the office of engineer jointly with Mr. Ross, as stated in the published prospectus, for the bridge only. Further, that the bridge was designed and the site fixed upon by Mr. A. M. Ross many months before Mr. Robert Stephenson was called in at all; the designs, including that for the piers, the peculiar form of which constitutes the real engineering novelty in the bridge, having been shown to me by Mr. A. M. Ross in the year 1852, before they were submitted to the directors, and Mr. Stephenson not having been consulted before March, 1853, when Mr. A. M. Ross showed that gentleman his designs, which were the same on which the contract was actually let, before Mr. Robert Stephenson either visited the spot or made any report to the directors on the subject. Under this contract the bridge has since been constructed, unaltered in any but the most unimportant particulars, and such as might naturally be expected to be liable to revision in the course of completion of a work of such magnitude."

"Mr. A. M. Ross will, I am sure, always retain a grateful remembrance of the support afforded by Mr. Stephenson's appreciation of his plans at a time when the possibility of any such bridge being constructed was questioned on every side, and will readily admit that but for such support the execution of his plans might have been indefinitely postponed or others substituted."

"10, Woburn-square, W.C., October 27, 1859."

A letter from the Hon. Mr. John Young to the editor of the *Montreal Gazette*, on the subject of the Victoria Bridge, has also been forwarded to us by Mr. Ross. In it Mr. Young states—"When acting as Chief Commissioner of Public Works at Quebec, in 1852, I took Mr. Ross, with a third person, over the whole waters which formed the territory of the various sites proposed for the bridge; and, when near the present site, Mr. Ross first suggested the idea of a tub or beam bridge, and exactly conveyed to my mind a description of the present structure. No one had ever suggested the idea of an iron bridge. All previous surveys and estimates of the work were confined to structures of wood. Mr. Ross left Canada in the fall of 1852, and carried with him soundings and plans of the bridge as designed and located by him. . . . The first suggester of the iron bridge across the St. Lawrence, its planner and designer, was, I believe, Alexander M. Ross, the present chief engineer of the work."

WINTER CIRCUITS OF THE JUDGES, 1859.

YORKSHIRE DIVISION.—Judge, the Hon. Mr. Justice Wightman. On Dec. 3, at the Castle at York.

HOME AND WESTERN DIVISION.—Judge, the Hon. Mr. Justice Williams.—Essex: Thursday, Dec. 1, at Chelmsford. Kent: Monday, Dec. 5, at Maidstone. Worcestershire: Monday, Dec. 12, at Worcester. Warwickshire: Thursday, Dec. 15, at the Castle at Warwick.

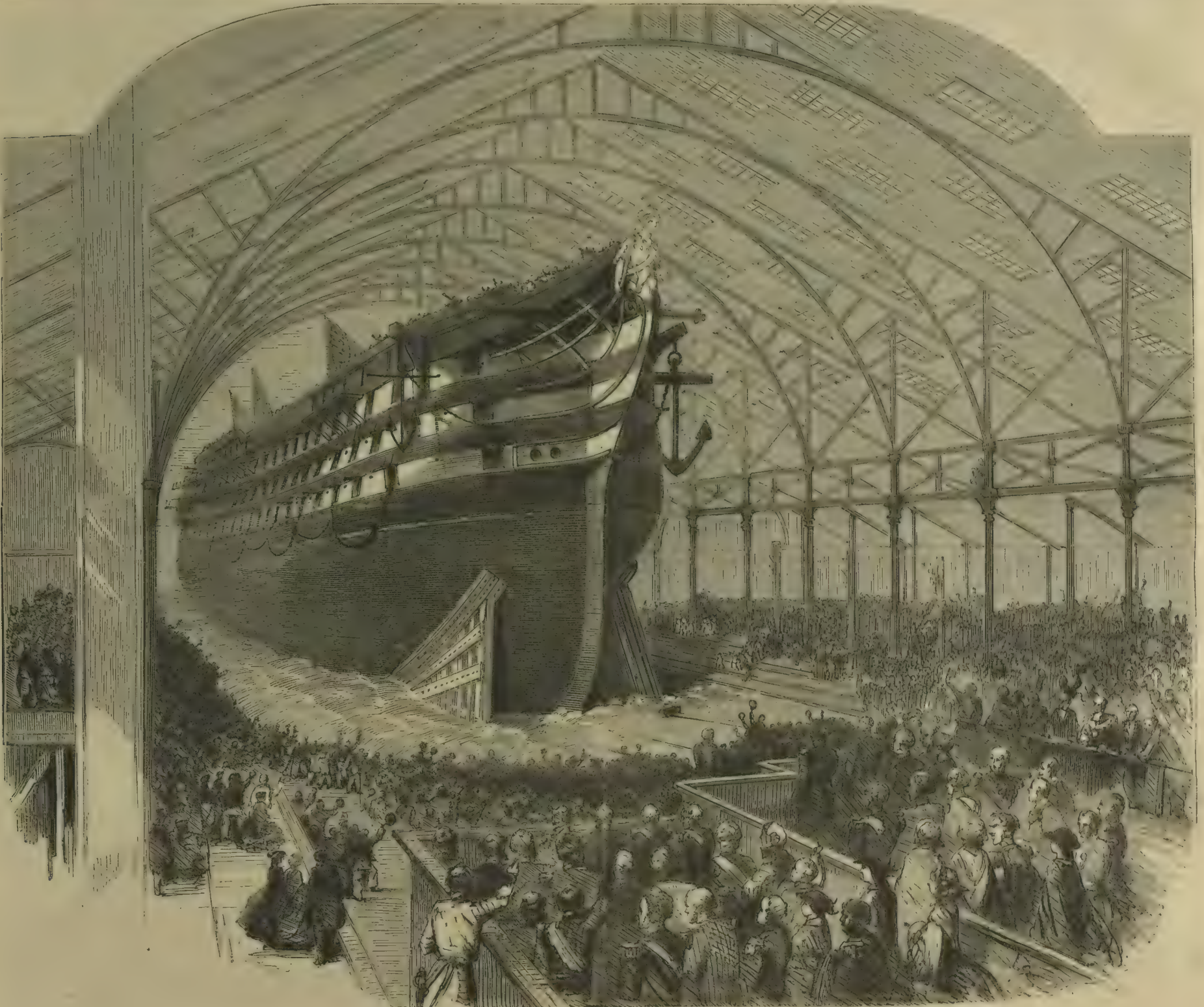
MIDLAND AND NORFOLK DISTRICT.—Judge, the Hon. Mr. Justice Crompton.—Norfolk: Saturday, Dec. 3, at the Castle at Norwich. The city of Norwich the same day at the Guildhall. Northamptonshire: Wednesday, Dec. 7, at Northampton. Lincolnshire: Monday, Dec. 11, at the Castle at Lincoln. Nottinghamshire: Thursday, Dec. 15, at Nottingham. Derbyshire: Monday, Dec. 19, at Derby.

NORTHERN AND CHESTER DIVISION.—Judges, the Hon. Mr. Baron Martin and Hon. Mr. Justice Willes.—Staffordshire: Saturday, Dec. 3, at Stafford. Liverpool: Saturday, Dec. 10. At this assize notice has been given that the criminal business will commence on Monday, the 12th, but no civil business will be taken before Friday, the 16th, on which the business will commence. The learned Judges will also hold assizes at Newcastle, Durham, and Chester, but the days are not fixed until the state of business at Liverpool is known.

WESTERN DIVISION.—Judge, the Hon. Mr. Baron Channell.—County of Southampton: Saturday, Dec. 3, at Winchester. Devonshire: Saturday, Dec. 10, at the Castle at Exeter; the city of Exeter the same day. Gloucestershire: Thursday, Dec. 15, at Gloucester; the city of Gloucester the same day. Cardiff: Tuesday, Dec. 20.



MONUMENT TO MAJOR-GENERAL SIR ISAAC BROCK, K.B., ON QUEENSTON HEIGHTS, UPPER CANADA, INAUGURATED 13TH OCTOBER LAST.—SEE PAGE 507.



LAUNCH OF H.M.S. "VICTORIA" AT PORTSMOUTH.

THE LAUNCH OF THE "VICTORIA."

THIS noble ship, a three-decker of 121 guns, was successfully launched on Saturday, the 5th inst., at Portsmouth, in presence of her Majesty, the Princess Frederick William of Prussia, the Prince Consort, and several other members of the Royal family, the ceremony of christening being performed by the Princess Frederick William of Prussia. An immense concourse of people was present, and the whole of the space set apart for the public was crowded; the girders and pillars of the sheds, and the galleries on the port side of the *Duncan*, nearly complete in the adjoining shed, with every available point whence a view of the proceedings could be obtained, appeared to be covered with eager human faces, and every eye directed towards the platform on which the Queen was to make her appearance. The balustrade inclosing the platform, with the rail, was lined and covered with rich crimson velvet. The floor was covered with carpeting, and on a rosewood table in the centre was placed a golden bowl, once the property of George IV., representing the bow and stern of a war-galley, and filled with the choicest cut flowers. At the head of the short flight of stairs leading down to the ante-room, where the Queen would enter the building, were placed on pedestals marble vases and tazzas filled with flowers. The walls of the ante-room were hung with a light green paper and crimson damask drapery.

A Royal salute from a field battery of artillery stationed on the glacis of the fortifications contiguous to the railway-station announced her Majesty's arrival, and in a few minutes the train entered the dockyard and drew up alongside the platform. Her Majesty was received on alighting from the train by Sir James Yorke Scarlett, K.C.B., Admiral W. Bowles, C.B., and a brilliant staff of military and naval officers. The Royal party comprised, in addition to her Majesty, the Prince Consort, Prince Frederick William of Prussia and Princess Frederick William of Prussia (the Princess Royal), Princesses Louisa and Helena, and Prince Alfred, attended by a numerous suite of Ladies and Gentlemen in Waiting.

Upon the Royal party reaching the platform Admiral Bowles took the bottle of wine, decorated with ribbons and flowers, and handed it to Princess Frederick William, explaining to her at the same time the mode in which she was to throw it against the ship's bows. The Princess advanced towards the front part of the staging, and, taking the cords to which the bottle was suspended in her hands, and raising them above her head, flung the bottle with excellent aim and with right good will at the ship, and as the christening wine streamed down the bows her Royal Highness named the ship the *Victoria*. This was followed by loud and reiterated cheers, which had not subsided at the moment that the "dogshores" were cut by the Master Shipwright (Mr. Abethell), and the giant ship passed on easily and noiselessly into her future home. Her Majesty and the Princess Royal and her sisters stood waving their handkerchiefs, and the Prince Consort and Prince Frederick William their hats, until the *Victoria* passed out of view amid the cheering from the assembled crowds, which was continued for some minutes. After partaking of luncheon with Admiral Bowles, her Majesty and the Royal family returned to Windsor by train.

The *Victoria* is one of that class of ships of which the *Marlborough*, the *Wellington*, and the *Royal Albert* are specimens, and will be followed very shortly by the *Prince of Wales* and the *Royal Alfred*, now in course of construction. The *Victoria* is 300 feet in length; burden (in tons) 4126. Although larger than the *Marlborough*, the *Victoria* does not carry so many guns. Her armament is, however, the

heavier of the two, and the total weight of shot which can be delivered at one discharge is 6167lb., or a little short of three tons. One of its broadsides would deliver 3016lb. of metal, and this can be concentrated within a space of about twenty-five square feet.

Our Engraving is from a drawing by Mr. John Murray, jun., of the Director of Works' office. All the arrangements connected with the launch were designed by Mr. Wood, and carried out by Mr. Absalom.

THE TOWNHALL, BOROUGH.

THE Townhall of the borough of Southwark, which has just been removed in consequence of the improvements going on in the neighbourhood, was situated in a locality called St. Margaret's Hill,



THE TOWNHALL, BOROUGH, JUST DEMOLISHED.

and was built in 1793 in place of a hall erected in 1686 on the site of St. Margaret's Church, which, after the union of that parish with St. Saviour's, was used as a prison and a court of justice until destroyed by fire in 1676. In the building which has been demolished the sittings of the Borough Court, presided over by the Recorder of London, were held, and it was also used for public meetings, for the sittings of the revising barristers, &c. Our Illustration gives a sketch of the exterior of the building. Internally it was fitted in a very plain and unpretending style, but was, on the whole, not inconvenient for the purposes to which it was applied.

THE INAUGURATION OF BROCK'S MONUMENT.

THURSDAY, the 13th of October last, was a great day in Queenston, Upper Canada, for on that day was inaugurated on Queenston Heights a new monument to the memory of the late Major-General Sir Isaac Brock, K.B. The weather was fine, and the gathering immense, not fewer than ten thousand persons being on the ground, among whom were numerous militia companies, nearly every district of the province having representatives there. Men of high military renown, including General Sir W. Fenwick Williams, Commander of the Forces, the hero of Kars, were assembled to do honour to the memory of the gallant and lamented Brock. Not the least interesting feature was the array of veterans who fought in the war of 1812. Their curious uniforms attracted much attention, and many a gaze was directed to the spot where the time-worn veterans stood. One old man, seated on a black pony, took much delight in recounting his experience of the war, and boasted that he saw the old boy—meaning General Brock—fall where the monument now stands.

Sir Alan Macnab, Bart., delivered the inaugural address, which comprehensively set forth the exploits of the chivalrous Brock. Addresses were also given by General Williams of Kars, and Colonels E. W. Thompson, Duggan, and Macdonald, shortly after which the forces on the ground marched past, and executed a few manoeuvres under the eye of General Williams. A sumptuous dinner was provided in a tent close by, at which about two hundred persons sat down, presided over by Sir Alan Macnab.

We give from the *Hamilton Spectator*—to which we are also indebted for the above particulars—the following

DESCRIPTION OF THE MONUMENT.

The operations for the construction of the Brock Monument commenced in 1853, and on the 13th of October in that year the ceremonies of laying the foundation-stone, and also the third reinterment of Brock, took place. His remains and those of his Aide-de-Camp were temporarily removed from the ruined column to an adjoining burying-ground. The foundation-stone was laid by Lieutenant-Colonel M'Donnell, brother of the gallant man who shared the fate and the honours of his commander-in-chief. The column was completed in 1856. The surrounding grounds, containing about forty acres, have now been fenced in, a stone lodge erected, with handsome wrought-iron ornamental gates and cut stone piers, surmounted with the arms of the hero at the eastern entrance. From the entrance a carriage-road, of easy ascent, winds up the steep, and is continued to the heights by an avenue, 100 feet wide, planted with chestnuts, maples, &c., terminating at the monument in a circle 180 feet in diameter.

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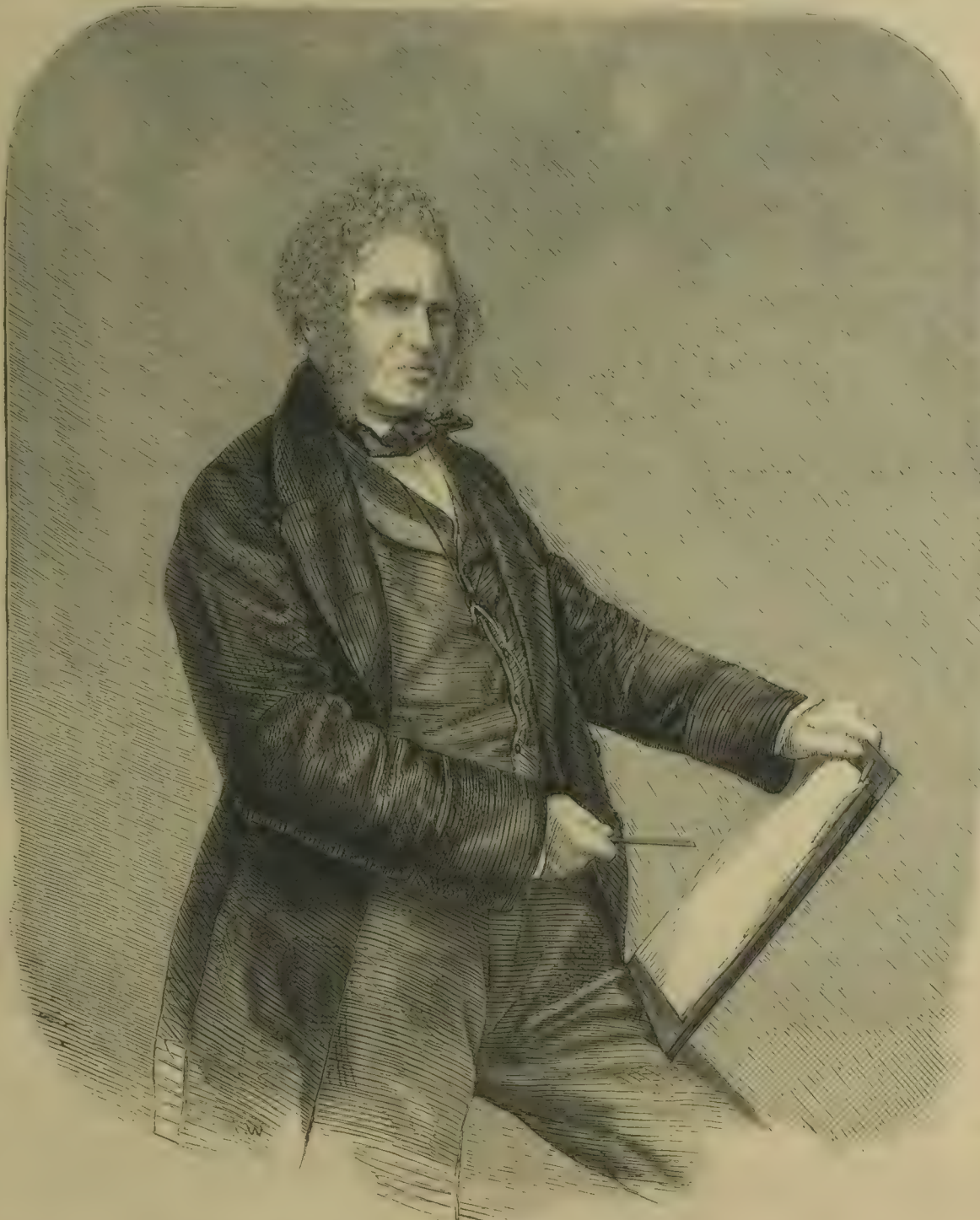
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I DREAM OF THEE.

CLARKSON STANFIELD, R.A.

CLARKSON STANFIELD, our great landscape and marine painter, was born at Sunderland about the year 1798. He was brought up to the sea, and at sea was thrown into companionship with Douglas Jerrold, who, from the circumstance of his father being manager of the theatre at Deptford, had naturally early imbibed predilections for the stage. How often is the business of one's after life foreshadowed in the most trivial incidents in youth? On shipboard Jerrold got up stage plays, and Stanfield painted the scenes. Years afterwards, when both had given up the sea as a profession, they met at Drury-lane Theatre as professional painter and author, and both in high repute and popular favour. An artist by natural gift, Stanfield owed much to his brief nautical experience, which revealed him, in the full force of truth, incidents and appearances which to many are matters of speculation and poetical mystification. Hence the simple truthfulness of all his representations and the genuine sailor-like feeling displayed in their treatment. There is no conventionality, no claptrap, no exaggeration of possible effects in his productions; he is content with what is ordinary and probable; and he acknowledges the full force of the poetry which surrounds it. This is true art, and it will survive and be appreciated when the achievements of eccentric genius which have dazzled and bewildered a giddy public for a brief age have passed away and been forgotten. Amongst Stanfield's performances at the period we are speaking of were the moving dioramas which formed so attractive a feature in the Christmas pantomimes of many succeeding years. Only those who have seen these really stupendous works can form an idea of the inventive talent and artistic skill displayed and the extent of travel developed in them, extending generally from the shores of merry England to every conceivable point of temporary prevailing interest in the four quarters of the globe. And these really grand works, though intended to serve only a temporary purpose, were lasting in their effect. They opened the eyes of the mixed audience of a theatre to admire the beauties of landscape-painting; they taught even artists some of its mysteries; and, whilst they established the fame of the author, they led to a permanent advance and improvement in the scenic decoration of our theatres. Although, after serving the boisterous triumph of the occasion, these finely-constructed landscapes were destroyed and



CLARKSON STANFIELD, R.A.

passed into the lumber-room, they were worthy, in an artistic sense, of reproduction in a more enduring form. Possibly sketches of them may exist, and, if so, we hope the hint we have thrown out may be adopted, and etchings of them, or portions of them, be published, in which form they would prove of great interest and value as materials both for the scene-painter and the student in landscape.

When the Society of British Artists was founded (1823) Stanfield became one of their principal exhibitors; but his first large picture, "Wreckers off Fort Rouge," was exhibited at the British Institution in 1827. In the same year he exhibited at the Royal Academy "A Calm;" in 1829, a "View near Chalons sur Saone;" in 1830, his "Mount St. Michael." He has since been a regular and liberal contributor of works ranking amongst the most attractive in the exhibition, of which it must suffice to cite a few:—"The Battle of Trafalgar," in 1836, painted for the United Service Club; "The Castle of Ischia" (1841); "French Troops Crossing the Magra" (1847), painted for the late Earl of Ellesmere; "The Battle of Novorodo," and "Wind against Tide," both painted for the late Robert Stephenson, Esq., M.P. (these two and "The Castle of Ischia" were the examples sent by Stanfield to the Paris Exhibition of 1855); "The Victory Towed into Gibraltar after the Battle of Trafalgar" (1853), and "The Siege of St. Sebastian" (1855), both painted for Sir S. Morton Peto, M.P.; and, lastly, "The Abandoned," 1856. In addition to these publicly-exhibited works, Stanfield commenced, in 1830, a series of large pictures of Venice, for the Marquis of Lansdowne's banqueting-room at Bowood; and, in 1834, a series of Views in Venice, for the Duchess of Sutherland, at Trontham.

Stanfield's visits to the Continent have been frequent, and his pencil in constant employment, sketching divers beauties of each passing scene, to be reproduced on larger canvas on his return home. Few landscape-painters have exhibited more variety in their subjects and in the effects bestowed upon them—Italy, France, Holland;—the silent streets of Venice, the lonely spots which stud the Adriatic and the Bay of Naples;—mountain scenery, river scenery, champagne scenery, all in turn have presented their materials and engaged his attention; but, in our humble opinion, successful, dazzling, often poetical, as he has shown himself in most of



"GOODWIN SANDS."—BY C. STANFIELD, R.A.—IN THE WINTER EXHIBITION.

these, he is never so fully at home as when depicting British coast scenery and British shipping, and the perils of the northern seas which surround us. His "Abandonment," representing the hull of a ship sinking in dark, stormy waters of sea and sky, is a most perfect and a most high upon canvas. So also, but with additional interest attaching to it, was his "Victory," battered in rigging and spars, with flag half-mast high, being towed, over a cold, surging sea, into Gibraltar. In the Winter Exhibition just opened are two very fine pictures of a similar class, though smaller in size—"Goodwin Sands," and "The Land's End." The former we particularly admire, and have great pleasure in giving an engraving of it. Nothing can well exceed the solitary grandeur of the inhospitable bank, the grave and ruin of so many a brave heart and well equipped enterprise: the skeleton of one of its victims, battered and broken, but still standing ominously and spectro-like, being half imbedded in the sands, which are seen at low water. The sea is broken in white, sharp-edged waves, dancing in triumph around this scene of sacrifice. The wind is fresh and bleak, and the sky low and murky, with but a faint glimmer of grey breaking through its denser substance. This composition, and the effects displayed in it, are alike admirable, and perfectly in keeping.

Mr. Stanfield was elected an associate of the Royal Academy in 1832, and a full member in 1835. He has a son, George, who promises to take a creditable place amongst the landscape-painters of the day.

THE SCHILLER CENTENARY FESTIVAL.

THE 10th of November, 1759, was a day fraught with poetical glory for the great German people; for on that day was born he who was subsequently to be known throughout the world as the poet Schiller. We live in an imitative period, when fêtes, and triumphs, and victories of all descriptions follow each other in quick succession; but they must all yield in fervour and good sense to the centenary festivals in honour of such master-minds as those of Schiller, or Burns, or Shakespeare, whose triumphs are based on the purest yearnings of the human heart, the natural, unvitiated love of truth and justice. It was a good and a natural thought of the widely-disseminated Saxon race to celebrate the hundredth anniversary of Schiller's birth, not only in his fatherland, but in every country in which a sufficient number of his fellow-countrymen could be got together to do honour to his memory. Wherever a German colony has been founded, wherever the great German language—the language of our Saxon forefathers—is spoken, there has this festival been kept in such a manner as to reflect a part of the poet's glory on those who met in his honour. But Schiller must not be regarded as exclusively German; his aim was higher, and his character far too comprehensive for that. That he loved his *Vaterland*—his united *Vaterland*—nobody can doubt; but he persistently advocated the principles of liberty and freedom of thought (*Gedankenfreiheit*) as universal rights, and his life was passed in the most ardent aspirations after the union of the entire human race, and in the desire to bring all men together in the bonds of universal brotherhood—*Ein Volk, ein Land, ein Ziel*. In the imposing ceremonies which have just taken place, therefore, whether in Germany, England, France, Switzerland, Russia, Poland, or America, the truth-loving hearts of all those countries have rejoiced with the founders of the intellectual feast, and have claimed the privilege of honouring Schiller, not only as one of the greatest German poets, but also as one of the most enduring benefactors to mankind. We have received various accounts from our Correspondents in France, Germany, and elsewhere, of the manner in which this festival has been celebrated: they all agree that the different Schiller *Vereinigungen* have passed off most satisfactorily, and with a unanimity of good feeling that proves that the love of poetry—true, heart-touching, nature-painting, justice-proving poetry—is far from being extinct even in this matter-of-fact age, as we are in the habit of styling our epoch; also, that no mercenary motive might be imputed to the promoters of this ubiquitous festival, the profits derived from the numerous entertainments given on the 10th inst. in honour of Schiller have, so far as we have yet learnt, been devoted to poetry in practice—charitable institutions.

We cannot prolong this theme, which would lead us too far for our limits: so we will proceed at once to the subjects of our Schiller Illustrations, which constitute our hearty offering to the memory of the great poet.

SCHILLER'S BUST.—BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

The best memorial of the personal appearance of Schiller is the bust in the library of Weimar, of which we give an engraving, copied from a beautiful sheet print published in honour of the *Schiller Fête* by Rudolf Kuntze, of Dresden. This beautiful bust was carved by one of the poet's most intimate friends, the celebrated sculptor Johann Heinrich Danneker, who chose this method of placing on permanent record the physical souvenir of his departed companion. Danneker's observation may be recalled with pleasure just now: "I will make him living," said the sculptor, "but I cannot represent him otherwise than colossal."

Johann Friedrich Christoph Schiller, generally called by us Frederick Schiller, was born at the little village of Marbach, in the kingdom of Wurtemberg. He commenced his elementary studies in the village of Lorch, under the direction of the Pastor Moser. His parents left Lorch for Louisburg when Schiller was still very young. As a child Schiller was timid and embarrassed, weakly in appearance, silent, and fond of solitude, disliking beyond everything any sort of constraint. He was thin, with sandy hair, and a spotted skin; his face was pale, but noble in expression. After some years of study under Professor Jahn, his meditative habits led him to desire to enter holy orders; but the Duke of Wurtemberg, with whom Schiller's father was in high favour, had just founded a new military institution, which his Highness wished to render celebrated. Professor Jahn had spoken to the Duke of Schiller, who was just then commencing his theological studies, and it was decided that he should be admitted into the new school. This well-intentioned favour afflicted the young man, but he would not incur the disgrace of refusing the kindness of his Sovereign. Of course it would have been out of character to study theology in a military school; but a profession was necessary for the future. At first Frederick adopted the law, somewhat hesitatingly, however; but the fickle Duke, finding that the proportion of pupils studying jurisprudence was too great for the wants of the kingdom, wished Schiller to turn his attention to medicine. At length, tormented by those continual incertitudes, he became dissatisfied, and to a certain degree disgusted, with the college, looked upon it as the abode of tyranny, and, forming his ideas of the world at that time from his own short experience, considered it as one vast arena of oppressors and oppressed. However, even under these inauspicious circumstances, he continued his studies; but his taste for poetry had already pronounced itself, and his midnight oil was oftentimes consumed in the examination of the Bible and of Shakespeare, from whose works he appears to have received his earliest inspirations. Notwithstanding, in 1780, having passed his examination, he was appointed military surgeon; but this occupation was not genial to his character; he was already, perhaps, dreaming of that immortality which he subsequently acquired.

In 1781 he published his first dramatic work, "The Robbers," which, although not by any means perfect, was at least indicative of great poetical talent in the author, and had an immense success at Mannheim. A passage in "The Robbers" which a member of the Sals family regarded as a personal insult having been brought under the notice of the Duke, his Highness ordered Schiller to confine himself strictly for the future to his profession as doctor. To comply with this injunction was impossible; and so, in October, 1782, Schiller escaped from his thralldom to Meiningen, where he was for a long time hard pushed for the means of existence. He at this period wrote "Intrigue and Love" and "Don Carlos," both of which dramatic poems have since become so widely celebrated. After having published these pieces he went to Weimar, where he formed a friendship with Goethe, and gave himself up for some time to historical labours, which resulted in the production of several clever works. The precarious nature of his means of existence had been effaced by the protection of Goethe, with whom he always lived on terms of the greatest intimacy and affection. (This was so publicly known that the statues of these two great men occupy the same pedestal in the town of Weimar. The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for November 20, 1859, contained an Engraving of

these statues.) Goethe's influence obtained for Schiller several literary appointments, among others a professorship at the University of Jena. For twelve years he produced no dramatic work; but he afterwards wrote "Wallenstein," "The Maid of Orleans," "The Bride of Messina," "Fiesco," "Mary Stuart," and "William Tell," all which enjoy the highest reputation as poetical compositions of the first order. The poet Schiller was never married; he suffered from, but entirely conquered, a misplaced passion, which cast a sort of shadow over some of his love passages; and he died, in the full vigour of life, at Weimar, on the 9th of May, 1805, at the early age of forty-five years.

THE SCHILLER FESTIVAL IN PARIS.

The great *Schiller Fête* took place in Paris at the Cirque de l'Impératrice, in the Champs Elysées. Great preparations had been made by the gentlemen of the committee to give éclat to the fête, and they perfectly succeeded in their efforts. A part of the arena was fitted up with fauteuils, which were occupied by the Rothschilds and a number of the most distinguished company present. In front of this part of the arena an estrade was erected, upon which was placed the bust of Schiller; behind came the orchestra, under the able direction of M. Pardeloup; and behind the orchestra again were the lady chorists and gentlemen chorists to the number of five hundred. Round the columns supporting the roof of this beautiful sallo were the German and French flags intermingled, and on the front of five of them the different German arms. All the tickets for the festival were absorbed long before the hour announced for the opening of the doors; and so great was the crowd from all parts that Paris seemed suddenly to have become German. It required no great stretch of the imagination to fancy oneself in the Thiergarten at Berlin, so entirely dominant were the sounds of the *Deutsche Sprache* in all directions. There is a large number of Germans at Paris, but it was never expected that so many would have been found to take part in an entertainment which was purely intellectual. The name of Schiller seems, however, to have worked wonders, and the ceremony in his honour may be the forerunner of that united *Vaterland* which was the great desire of the poet's heart; for the Prussian, the Austrian, the Saxon, and the Bavarian, were all of one mind to do honour to their great poet. The principal musical feature of the Paris fête was a new march, composed by Meyerbeer in honour of the occasion, called "The Schiller March," which was executed in a worthy manner by the magnificent orchestra. The march was a sort of musical biography of the great poet, by turns inspired, plaintive, and triumphant. But the grand feature of the evening was the prologue, written by Ludwig Plau, and ably spoken by M. ss Brüning, who, at its termination, crowned the bust of Schiller with a laurel-wreath, amid the enthusiastic applause of the assembled thousands. (This is the moment represented in our Illustration.) There was a second contribution by M. Meyerbeer, in the shape of a cantata with chorus, with soli by Mesdames Falconi and Cruvelli and MM. Morini and Schlosser. After the cantata Herr Kalisch made a very fine speech, in which he dilated upon the sentiments of Schiller. Before the finale, which was taken from Beethoven's 7th Symphony, the third act of Schiller's "Don Carlos" was admirably recited by Herr Bogumil-Dawson, of the Royal Theatre, Dresden, and commanded universal attention. In fine, all who were so fortunate as to "assist" at this intellectual treat expressed themselves highly delighted, not alone with what they had seen and heard at the Cirque, but also with their own presence at an entertainment which was meant as a heart-offering to a poet of whom the whole human race has a right to be proud.

THE SCHILLER FESTIVAL IN VIENNA, BERLIN, &c.

We have received some sketches from Germany of the Schiller festival; but we have not been able to engrave them in time for the present Number. In Vienna there were torchlight processions and great freedom of speech with regard to the favourite theme of the German poets—a united Germany. In Berlin, also, an open-air ceremony of another description took place on the morning of the 10th—the laying of the foundation-stone of a statue to be erected to the poet there, opposite the theatre. We purpose giving in our next Number an illustration of this event. There was also an evening entertainment at Kroll's Garten, of which an illustration and some particulars are given in the present Number.

THE SCHILLER FESTIVAL IN LIVERPOOL.

In almost every town in England has this centenary been celebrated by the resident Germans with more or less éclat, but probably nowhere was honour more fully done to the memory of the great poet and tragedian than at Liverpool. A great part of the details were managed by a committee of German gentlemen, and it is but justice to them to state that a more elegant, liberal, and exquisitely artistic and appropriate fête could not well be given. It included a concert, recitations, a tableau vivant, and a ball, the whole taking place in the beautiful concert-room of St. George's Hall. At seven o'clock the amateur artists opened the festival and sang a variety of *volkslieder* and concert pieces. After a prologue, delivered with great effect, a selection of passages outlining the poet's life were recited, and loudly applauded. But the most striking feature of the evening was undoubtedly the tableau vivant, in which were represented Schiller's leading characters—such as Joan of Arc, Wallenstein, Doria, Mary Stuart, Wilhelm Tell, &c. This part reflected credit upon Mr. Stortz, of Bold street, who had been selected by his countrymen to achieve the difficult task: The withdrawal of the curtain showed the laureled bust of Schiller crowned by Clio, the Muse of History, the Muse of Tragedy sitting on the left, and surrounded by the above-mentioned personages, as represented in our Engraving. After a supper of the most recherché description, the brilliant and numerous company repaired to the ball-room, thus crowning a festival which will long dwell in the memory of all who had the pleasure of witnessing it.

THE CRACK IN "BIG BEN."

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

I have only just read, in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of October the 15th inst., an article headed "The Crack in Big Ben," in which you mention the receipt of a letter from a correspondent showing how the sound of the bell might be restored without the expense of getting it refound. There is no question of the fact, as stated in that letter. I have seen more than one bell which has undergone the operation recommended, and which has been completely successful in restoring, if not in improving, the original sound.

The largest bell which has come under my observation that has been cured of its infirmity, and the sound of which has been completely restored after having been seriously cracked, and the tone of which, tradition says, has been much improved (it is, I think, of the middle of the sixteenth century), is the large bell in the isolated bell-tower of the Church of St. George (of the fourteenth century) in Hungary, Presburg Comitatus. It had a large crack, which completely traversed the thickness of the metal, and extended a foot or more from its rim upwards. It was operated upon, in the manner recommended by your correspondent, more than a century since. The sides of the crack were filed away considerably, completely cutting out the latter and widening the cut towards the rim of the bell, where it is rounded off. In India they treat gongs in the same way. The bell of St. George's has a very fine sound.—C. E., Esterhazy Haus, Presburg, November 10, 1859.

MAILS FOR SWEDEN.—The packets conveying mails once a week between Hull and Gottenburg, under a contract with the Swedish Government, have ceased their voyages. No mails will be sent by that route until the reopening of the navigation next spring, of which due notice will be given.

MEMORIAL SALOON TO PRINCESS FREDERICK WILLIAM.—The memorial saloon erected and presented by the people of Berlin to Prince and Princess Frederick William attracts much attention. The subscription amounts to about £2000, and the outlay to within about 100 thalers of this sum. The cupola contains sixteen paintings by Professor von Kober, relating to eight medallion portraits of distinguished men beneath, and displaying allegorical representations illustrative of the genius and works for which these men were celebrated. The medallions represent Von Humboldt, Schliermacher, Tieck, Mendelssohn, Borstig, Beuth, Schinkel, and Rauch. There are also three historical paintings representing the landing of King Frederick William III. in England, in the year 1814, and his reception by the Prince Regent, afterwards George IV., by Professor Schrader; the meeting of Blücher and Wellington after the battle of Waterloo, by Menzel; the baptism of the Prince of Wales, by Eybel. Two landscapes, one representing the Castle of Babelsberg, by Professor Grab, and the other Windsor Castle, by Schirmer, are prominent among the decorative works of art.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Bryan Edwards, Esq., Chief Justice of Jamaica, has received the honour of knighthood.

Owing to the extension of the limits of Paris, the number of omnibuses in that city will be increased from 400 to 550.

Mr. Leonard Horner has resigned the office of Inspector of Factories.

The Queen has approved of Mr. I. Winston as Consul at Kingston, Jamaica, for the United States of America.

The deliveries of tea in London estimated for last week were 776,413lb., a decrease of 13,781lb. compared with the previous statement.

General Comonfort, who has played a leading part in the political affairs of Mexico, has arrived at Marseilles from that country.

The ex-King of Oude is said to have accepted a pension of twelve lacs (£120,000), and relinquished all claims on Oude.

A slight shock of earthquake was felt at Malta on the 14th inst., attended by a loud rumbling noise.

The Queen has appointed Lieut.-Col. J. F. D. C. Stuart to be her Majesty's Lieutenant and Sheriff Principal of the shire of Bute.

The head mastership of Harrow School has been conferred upon the Rev. H. M. Butler, M.A., Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge.

The father of the child Mortara has arrived in Paris, determined, it is said, to demand from the Congress the release of his son.

At a meeting of the Glasgow Water Commission on Thursday week it was agreed to go to Parliament for additional borrowing powers to the amount of £300,000.

The Emperor of Austria has sent to the Schiller committee of Paris a magnificent edition of the poet's works, just printed at the Imperial Press of Vienna.

Prince Alfred of England arrived at the Piræus, on the 10th, on board the *Euryalus* frigate. His Royal Highness will remain for some days at Athens, where the Court are preparing fêtes in his honour.

At a late Royal shooting party of Letzlingen, in Prussia, 250 deer or roebucks and 30 wild boars were killed. The Prince Regent alone brought down 67 head of game.

The Biddick estate, with the mansion-house, near South Shields, the property of the late Charles Milner, Esq., has been purchased by the Earl of Harrington for the sum of about £30,000.

John Phillip, Esq., has been elected an Academician in the room of C. R. Leslie, Esq., deceased, and Sydney Smirke, Esq., in the room of Sir Robert Smirke, resigned.

Dr. M'Hale has written another letter to Lord Palmerston, denouncing the wrongs suffered by Ireland, and expressing the most profound sympathy for the Pope.

The *Journal de St. Petersburg* announces the arrival of Schamyl at Kalouga, the town selected for his residence. He was attended by his son and three followers, and alighted at the principal hotel of the place.

At an influential meeting in Dingwall, on Monday, it was resolved to present "some lasting testimonial to the 78th Highlanders." Upwards of £100 was subscribed at the meeting.

The first of two steamers intended for the navigation of the Ganges is now ready for launching from Messrs. Reid and Co.'s shipbuilding yard at Port Glasgow.

Mr. S. C. Hall is making vigorous efforts to establish an institution for the reception of the orphans of artists—that is, of painters, sculptors, architects, and engravers.

The Cobden and Bright demonstration in Liverpool is to take place in the Philharmonic Hall on the 1st proximo. The applications for tickets to Saturday last amounted to 1300.

The Prince of Wales, in addition to his being a member of the Oxford University Boat Club, has also become a member of the Christ Church Boat Club, and the Christ Church Cricket Club.

The Whitby election took place on Tuesday, and the following was the result at the close of the poll:—Thompson (Liberal), 229; Chapman (Conservative), 190.

The Queen has granted unto Robert Laurie, Esq., Norroy King of Arms, the office of Clarenceux King of Arms, the Principal Herald of the south-east and west parts of England.

We are requested to state that the anniversary dinner of the Smithfield Club, which is fixed for the 7th of December, will take place at the London Coffeehouse, Ludgate-hill.

A dinner was given on Tuesday last at Etruria, in the borough of Hanley, to eight old workmen who had each been in the service of Messrs. Wedgwood fifty years.

The National Association for the Promotion of Social Science have named a committee to consider and report on the best means to promote the industrial occupation of women.

The *Birmingham Post* reports that on Monday morning, at the Ash-tree Colliery, Old Hill, a ship of coal from the side took place, which resulted in the death of two men.

The bronze colossal statue of Felix Mendelssohn Bartholdy, designed by Mr. Charles Bacon, was successfully cast on Tuesday at the foundry of Messrs. Robinson and Cottam, Lower Belgrave-place, Finsbury.

The visitors at the South Kensington Museum last week were—On Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday, free days, 3033; on Monday and Tuesday, free evenings, 2548. On the three students' days (admission to the public 6d.), 839; one students' evening, Wednesday, 233; total, 6618.

The annual dinner in aid of the Warehousemen and Clerks' Schools for Orphan and Necessitous Children will take place at St. James's Hall, Piccadilly, next Wednesday; when the Right Hon. Thomas Milner Gibson will take the chair.

The two volumes of the "History of England" which Lord Macaulay is understood to have nearly completed will, it is stated, bring it down to the accession of the Tories to power in the later years of Queen Anne's reign.

A deputation on the subject of the repeal of the taxes on knowledge, consisting of Mr. Ayrton, M.P., Mr. Robert Chambers, Dr. Watts, and Mr. Collett, had an interview with the Chancellor of the Exchequer on Saturday last.

While a party was preparing to dance "The Bride's Reel," at a marriage at Herston, South Ronaldshay, one day last week, James Duncan, the father of the bride, on taking the floor, instantly fell down and expired immediately.

It is stated by the Berlin journals that Prince and Princess Frederick William of Prussia will not return direct to Berlin, but will go first to Karlsruhe, and be present at the celebration of the birthday, on the 3rd of December, of the Grand Duchess Louise, sister to the Prince.

A meeting of the friends and admirers of the late Mr. Brunel is proposed to be held to-day (Saturday) at the chambers of Messrs. Pritt and Co., Great George-street, Westminster, to consider and determine on the steps to be taken for erecting a suitable monument to his memory.

The Wakefield Election Commission met on Monday, in London, but no witnesses were examined, and another adjournment was determined upon. The inquiry will, it is expected, be resumed at Wakefield on the 23rd proximo.

In a Convocation held at Oxford, on Thursday week, the honorary degree of D.C.L. was conferred on the Hon. Colonel Bruce, governor to the Prince of Wales. The Prince was present, and the Convocation House was crowded.

On Tuesday morning Dr. Smethurst was removed from Horse-monger-lane to Newgate, there to await his trial at the forthcoming Sessions of the Central Criminal Court for bigamy, in intermarrying with Isabella Baines.

An exhibition of canaries and other cage birds, British and foreign, has been open for a few days at the Crystal Palace. There were about four hundred cages, distributed on several tables over the tropical department.

The Madrid journals state that a few days ago a duel with swords took place between M. San Miguel, director of the Theatre del Principe (nephew of the Duke), and Mario the singer, and that both were slightly wounded.

"The King of Naples," says the *Nord* of Brussels, "in recently replying to Buon Brema, representative of France, who recommended him to accept the French Constitution or that of Piedmont, exclaimed, 'Constitution! No; constitution is to me only another name for revolution!'"

Conferences of representatives of most of the secondary and minor States of Germany have been held during the present week at Würzburg, for the purpose of discussing the changes which it may be deemed necessary to make in the German Federal Constitution.

Professor Sedgwick has received a communication from Dr. Livingstone, dated "River Zambesi, East Africa, May 27." Dr. Livingstone reports the discovery of a highland lake region, where the inhabitants cultivate cotton very extensively, while "every one spins and weaves it."

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN ITALY.

TURIN.

It takes a long time for people to get rid of a delusion which they like to believe. Hoping against all hope, against conviction and stern fact, the Italians for months back have persisted in asserting that France was their friend, and that, making all due allowance for the great difficulties of his position, the French Emperor had shown himself the faithful ally and sincere well-wisher of Italy. The armistice at Villafranca was a sad damper to their hopes; the peace of Zurich, with its heavy financial embarrassments, fell also drearily on their hearts. Then came the stern letter to the King of Sardinia; and now the measure of their despair is filled to overflowing by the telegram that says, "The Regency of the Prince de Carignan is not approved of by the Emperor, nor can it be sanctioned by the French Government!" We have heard of an Irish estate so securely "tied up" in Chancery that no one was ever able to obtain it; and really the condition of the Duchies is not very dissimilar. The only persons whose claims are to be respected and whose rights are to be reserved are those who under no circumstances can return to establish them; while every other settlement suggested—even implored—is treated with indignant refusal. Now let us look the plan of restoration fairly in the face. We are told that the exiled Sovereigns are not to be imposed by force. Then by what means, we would ask, are they to be replaced? There is but one. That amount of successful intrigue that should originate a civil war in Central Italy; setting the inhabitants of the country districts against the people of the towns and cities; ranging the priests and their followers on one side; all that is educated, instructed, and intelligent on the other, and trusting to the issue. This is the only mode by which a restoration can be effected, and very doubtful indeed is it if even this could succeed. Certainly, success could only be purchased by enlisting in the cause of despotism that outlying picket of "Mazzinism" which, despised and rejected by every true lover of freedom, would not unwillingly serve in the ranks of any party which would promise a vengeance upon the friends of constitutional government. Such an alliance is not the remote thing that many would deem it. There are men here—calm, well-judging, temperate men—who assert their belief in the fact that Austria acted through all the struggles of '48 and '49 in concert with this faction; and that, trading on the terrors excited by their acts, they induced many to abandon the hopes of a well-regulated liberty, and seek shelter and protection under even a despotism.

Now, is the French Emperor prepared for a restoration at this price? I suspect not. Assuredly there are other restorations which might profit by this lesson. It would be, to say the least, an ugly precedent. The Legitimists are everywhere too good Jesuits not to know that the end justifies the means, and that even the basest instruments may be enlisted to promote the victory of a good cause.

It would be to form a very inadequate idea of Louis Napoleon's political skill and foresight not to give him credit for foreseeing a casualty so likely, almost so inevitable, as this. Now, every step in his late scheme for the regeneration of Italy is impressed with a certain stamp of insincerity. A confederation of States—of states that not only have no common goal or object, but all of whose traditions are based on ancient feuds with each other, the proudest monuments they possess being the trophies won in struggles of centuries back. One provision, too, of this plan is so palpable, as a clapnet, that its absurdity deserves mention. To assert the power of the popular element "the Diet was to be composed of persons elected by the several Chambers in the different States," a proviso that at the first blush seemed to be real and fair. On looking a little closer, however, one could not help asking where were those elective assemblies to be discovered in the Venetian, the Roman, or the Neapolitan States? Reforms, of course, were to be recommended, and some, doubtless, adopted, but who had ever guaranteed a "Parliament" to sit at Rome or at Naples. If, then, the representatives of the popular will were sent to the Diet from Sardinia or some small central State, by whom would they be confronted on the part of the Pope, the Austrian Emperor, and the King of Naples? Surely such a programme as this requires no Congress to discuss it, and surely there is no man so ignorant of Italy as not to know that each State is the rival and the enemy of its neighbour. Take up the last newspaper from Milan and see how soon already—the union is but of a few months back—the inhabitants of that city indignantly repel being assigned a place second to those of Turin; and mark how the whole Bar of Turin has resented the transferring the Cour de Cassation to the Lombard capital. It may be said a Confederation is the best remedy for this. I opine not. I rather suspect that the first step should be towards eradicating ancient prejudices, and consolidating a system of material and mutual advantage. Let the marriage follow when the aversion has been overcome, and not be adopted as the means to remove it.

The difficulties—it is not any longer "the difficulty" of Italy—grow hourly more intricate. The Duchies have declared they desire the Prince Carignan for a Regent. The King, acting under superior orders from Paris, refuses his concurrence. The deputation, however, are received by the Prince, who, with that marvellous "inconsequence" which seems to be the fate of everybody and everything here at this moment, declares that he cannot accept the high charge they offer him; but—what think ye?—he names Monsieur Buoncompagni to the place in his stead; that is to say, that, without accepting a station, he employs a substitute. Poor Tuscans! they had asked for bread, and he gave them a stone. What a cruel mockery on their condition! what a bitter sarcasm on their friendless destitution; and this, too, in the face of such men as Ridolfi and Recasoli, men who in every condition that commands consideration—station, birth, fortune, abilities, and influence—are incomparably above the Turin lawyer. There is a story of one of the Dukes of Rohan who, being challenged by a man of plebeian origin, deputed his cook to fight the duel; but here Tuscany approached his Royal Highness with flattery, and not insult, and, surely, deserved some more gracious recognition. If it be M. Buoncompagni's antecedents in Tuscany that have designated him as one suitable for this high charge let us hear of them. Lord Normanby mentioned some in the House of Lords; doubtless, others might be discovered.

The rumour goes that the threat held out to the King from the French Emperor was, "If you meddle with Central Italy, the Neapolitan troops will occupy the Legations." Can it be credited that this menace conveyed a peril? or will any one believe that the "soldier King" felt any apprehension for all the forces of his Neapolitan Majesty? Not, certainly, if uncoupled with the determination of France herself to sustain the cause of the Pope; and so "we are," and so we shall be, till some Swiss corporal shall cross over the brook at La Catolice, or one of Garibaldi's sharpshooters amuse himself by "potting at" a Papal carabinieri. Then will come the great business of the drama, to be worked out by very different heads and hands from those who would assemble in Congress.

Be assured of this, that the destinies of Italy are more dependent at this moment upon Garibaldi and his followers than on even the mighty decisions of Kings and Kaisers. When the Italians have once arrived at the full conviction that they have been bartered and sold, a terrible reaction will follow. The unanimous decision of Modena, Parma, Bologna, and Florence in favour of the Regency of the Prince de Carignan was meant to be their reply to the Emperor's letter. It was the distinct avowal of the right to self-government given in answer to the counsels of their "august ally."

The state of the case is, then, this. The Emperor says:—"If you assume to yourselves the right of deciding on your future, you are usurping all the functions which pertain to a Congress, and Europe will have nothing else to do than to ratify your acts." The Duchies reply:—"The functions of Congress regard frontiers and boundaries, and not the sentiments of those who live within them. Diplomacy may tell us which is Modena, which is Parma; but we take to ourselves the right to be ITALIANS throughout both."

If the English Cabinet be well informed on the condition of Italy there never was such an opportunity as the present to regain all our forfeited "prestige" and stand higher than we have ever yet done in the Peninsula.

The only event of the week has been the decision of the Bolognese Government to abolish the "Tribunal of the Holy Office in that city." Doubtless, some of your readers will be a little surprised in this year of our Lord to learn that there was such a thing yet extant as the "Inquisition."

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

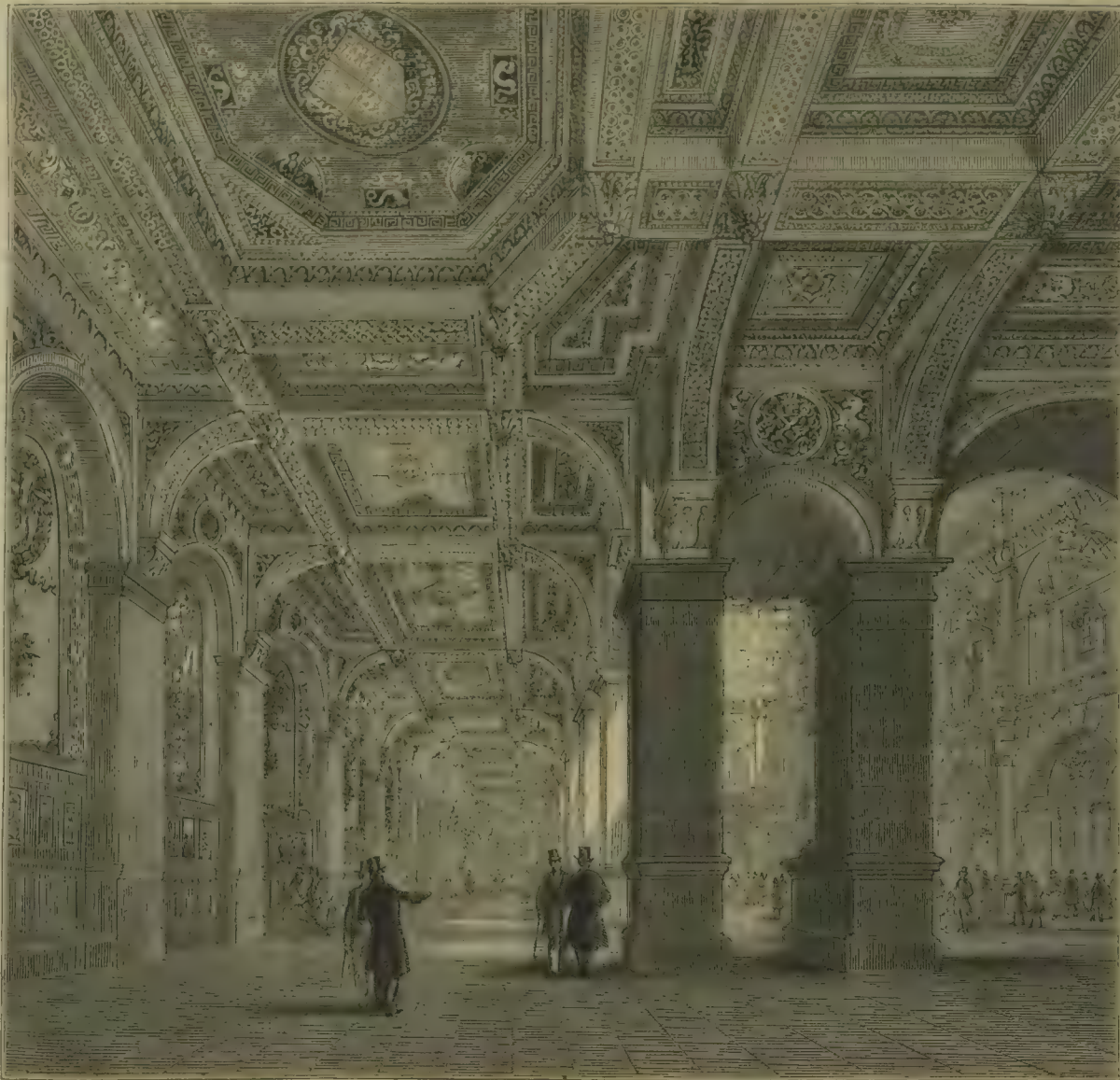
ENIGMA.—Try Tribune and Co., Paternoster-row; but the subscription for foreign periodicals must be paid in advance.
A. C. and K. J. B.—It shall be examined.
T. H. North, of London.—Imperfect still, and, even if correct, much below our mark.
D. T.—We cannot possibly undertake to return rejected chess communications.
W. S. L.—Discoverable at a glance:—
1. R to Q 2nd (discovery—K R interposes).
2. R to Q 8th (ch).
3. R to Q 8th (ch).
H. S. S.—The new American chess periodical called the *Gambit*, we learn, to be published weekly at the very low charge of three cents. It will be edited by Mr. Theodore Lichtenhein, assisted by Mr. S. Lord (who will have charge of the problem department). Mr. Stanley, Mr. Marache, and other leading players of New York. The publishers in New York are Messrs. Oakum and Co. Whether any arrangement has been made for leaving the work in London we are not aware.
C. L. C. Exeter.—The first moves are very obvious; we recommend the removal of a Pawn or two, and the conversion of the problem into a mate of four moves.
W. Parver, F. A.—Yes; in the solution of Problem No. 820, at move four, read K to Q 8th, instead of K to Q 8th.
F. A. Baywater.—They shall have immediate attention; but, as you surmise, we have a superabundance of such contributions.
C. W.—In the position given, White wins easily.
I. N. H.—Much too simple.
W. S. Parver, W. Parver.—Correct but too easy.
I. P. J. S. R. B.—Imagined, defective, and hardly worth correction.
C. W.—Of course—imagined, defective, and hardly worth correction.
SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 821.
BY GEORGE F. D. GOSWOLD, WILKINS, & CO., LONDON.
1. R to Q 2nd (ch). 2. R to Q 8th (ch). 3. R to Q 8th (ch). 4. R to Q 8th (ch). 5. R to Q 8th (ch). 6. R to Q 8th (ch). 7. R to Q 8th (ch). 8. R to Q 8th (ch). 9. R to Q 8th (ch). 10. R to Q 8th (ch). 11. R to Q 8th (ch). 12. R to Q 8th (ch). 13. R to Q 8th (ch). 14. R to Q 8th (ch). 15. R to Q 8th (ch). 16. R to Q 8th (ch). 17. R to Q 8th (ch). 18. R to Q 8th (ch). 19. R to Q 8th (ch). 20. R to Q 8th (ch). 21. R to Q 8th (ch). 22. R to Q 8th (ch). 23. R to Q 8th (ch). 24. R to Q 8th (ch). 25. R to Q 8th (ch). 26. R to Q 8th (ch). 27. R to Q 8th (ch). 28. R to Q 8th (ch). 29. R to Q 8th (ch). 30. R to Q 8th (ch). 31. R to Q 8th (ch). 32. R to Q 8th (ch). 33. R to Q 8th (ch). 34. R to Q 8th (ch). 35. R to Q 8th (ch). 36. R to Q 8th (ch). 37. R to Q 8th (ch). 38. R to Q 8th (ch). 39. R to Q 8th (ch). 40. R to Q 8th (ch). 41. R to Q 8th (ch). 42. R to Q 8th (ch). 43. R to Q 8th (ch). 44. R to Q 8th (ch). 45. R to Q 8th (ch). 46. R to Q 8th (ch). 47. R to Q 8th (ch). 48. 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effect upon the eye, more particularly so when seen from one of the four corners of the Ambulatory in a long and uninterrupted vista.

Smaller panels or central medallions in this remarkably rich ceiling contain alternately the arms of the Royal family, of the Mercers' Company, of the City, as well as, over the eastern entrance, those of Sir Thomas Gresham, the great founder of the Exchange, and benefactor to the city of London. The side panels are embellished with the arms of the principal commercial nations of the world, in such a manner as to denote the particular meeting-places of the various trades and of their countries, thus represented in their respective walks. Thus we find on entering from the main porch, on the right, Dresden and Norway, Prussia, East India, Australia, South and North America; further, Spain, Portugal, the Italian States, Greece, and France; on the left, eastwards, Austria and the German Confederation, Holland, and different States of Germany; while, in the north-eastern corner, Denmark, China, Turkey, and Russia, have their appointed walks.

In the smaller panels are various masks, with suspended clusters of fruit, &c., on a beautiful dark ultramarine ground; and in the four principal corners of the ceiling allegorical designs, representing the Sciences and Arts, including, of course, those most conspicuously involved in the industry and progress of this country.

When we come to consider this work—which has been produced at considerable expense—as an evidence of art-culture in this country, we must demur to an unqualified approval. The general effect we have admitted to be gay and cheerful; but, for art's sake, we must regret that it should have been devoted to such unworthy subjects as coats of arms and clusters of fruit and flowers. Perhaps it was difficult to do more in an arena divided, as this is, into small compartments. But, if the place be inappropriate for pictorial decoration (as we think it is), why attempt it? The ceiling is simply good architectural painting, but it is over-painted as compared with the walls, the decoration of which is strikingly meagre. The coats of arms of various nations, painted in a dry, hard manner, with bouquets of fruits and flowers depending from them, all suspended in a vast waste of cold neutral tint, afford but a poor display, and little subject-matter for contemplation, pictorially considered. The effect is trivial and monotonous, and this drawback is not relieved when we look at the constant repetition of the same device in the marginal decoration.



THE ROYAL EXCHANGE AS REDECORATED BY F. SANG.—THE NORTH AMBULATORY.

If we are to have fresco-painting—the highest class of painting—in this country, let us have it displayed in works worthy of such a vehicle—works of a grand class, illustrative, if possible, of the genius of the country and of the age which produces them.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE.

THIS mansion, which is unpretending in character, is situated at the end of Pall-mall, contiguous to St. James's Palace. It is almost

hidden from the public eye by a high wall, but is somewhat familiar to us from its having been occupied by the objects of science and art now removed to South Kensington. Marlborough House was erected from designs of Sir C. Wren for the great Duke of Marlborough. Mr. Timbs, in his "Curiosities of London," gives a concise account of the building, and we cannot do better than quote his interesting article. He says:—"It was built by Wren, in 1709-10, upon part of the site of the pheasantry of the Palace of St. James's, and of the garden of Mr. Secretary Boyce, the latter taken out of the park of St. James's. The ground was leased by Queen Anne to Sarah Duchess of Marlborough, who states that the Duke paid for the building between £46,000 and £50,000, 'though many people have been made to believe otherwise.' The house is a fine specimen of red brickwork, Wren being employed as architect to mortify Vanbrugh. The great Duke died in 1722. The Duchess loved to talk of neighbour George the King at St. James's Palace. The Duchess intended to have improved the entrance to the courtyard; an archway was opened in the wall, but was blocked up, for her Grace was frustrated by Sir Robert Walpole, who, to annoy her, bought the requisite houses in Pall-mall. The courtyard is dull, but the front, towards St. James's Park (which we have engraved), has a cheerful aspect, and a garden. The vestibule is stately, and is painted with the battles of Hochstet and Blenheim, and the taking of Marshal Tallard prisoner. Upon the ceiling are allegories of the arts and sciences. In 1817 Marlborough House was purchased by the Crown for the Princess Charlotte and Prince Leopold. It was the Prince's town house for several years, and after the death of William IV. the residence of the Dowager Queen Adelaide. In 1850 the mansion was settled upon the Prince of Wales on his attaining his eighteenth year. Here was designed, in 1852, the Duke of Wellington's funeral-car, which was subsequently exhibited to the public in a temporary building in the courtyard in 1853. George IV., while Regent, proposed to connect Carlton House with Marlborough House and St. James's Palace by a gallery of the portraits of the Sovereigns and other historic personages of England. Unfortunately Mr. Nash's speculation of buying Carlton House and Gardens, and overlying St. James's Park with terraces, prevailed, and the design of a truly National Gallery was abandoned; although the Crown of England possesses materials for an historical collection which would be infinitely superior to that of Versailles."



MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, THE TOWN RESIDENCE OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

THE WINTER EXHIBITION.

THE WINTER EXHIBITION of cabinet pictures, sketches, and water-colour drawings at the French Gallery, in Pall-mall, has always had considerable attractions for us, points of interest which we do not find in the larger exhibitions of the more advanced season. It does not aim at bringing forward great names in art and in their greatest efforts; but there are many good names in the catalogue, many names of rising men. The former treat us to sketches or works of a more unostentatious class than they would show in Trafalgar-square, but works interesting in themselves, as showing some peculiar turn of fancy or experimentalising movement in the artist; the latter exert all their strength and their best care upon small canvases, which are exhibited to better advantage here than they would be packed away amongst huge gallery pictures in a more numerous and miscellaneous collection. But, whatever the intrinsic merits of the exhibition itself, this little winter gathering is interesting to artists and amateurs just beginning to return to town, as affording the first indications of an approaching art season.

The present collection consists of one hundred and seventy-two pieces, the greater number of which are in oils. It must be admitted that from this very limited display there are some few objects that could very well be spared; but, on the other hand, there are more than the average number of productions which call for distinct and generally approving notice.

To begin. We cannot say we admire Maclise's "King Lear and Cordelia," for a more tame representation of an impressive Shakspeare scene, with less of character in the personages, we have seldom met with, whilst the colour is more than usually unfortunate—pale, cold, opaque, even with Mr. Maclise. We hear that this gentleman has recently gone to Munich to study Rubens as a colourist; the infusion of a little of Titian's warmer glow would perhaps be still more desirable in his case. Then, again, Mr. E. M. Ward, whose dark, leaden colour has marred so many a well-studied composition, under the title of "Home Thoughts" tries his hand at a female figure, in gay pink hues,



"A STUDY."—BY A. SOLOMON.—IN THE WINTER EXHIBITION—SEE NEXT PAGE.

rather overdressed in muslins and ribbons and jewellery, but only to show that he has not yet acquired the mystery of harmony and keeping in colour.

J. Philip, in "A Thing of Beauty is a Joy for Ever," presents us to a Spanish belle, whose handsome, contented, happy countenance we have seen before, but certainly never to so much advantage—grandly rich in colour. This is, perhaps, on the whole, one of the most satisfactory productions of this accomplished artist.

T. Faed's buxom heroines of humble life have often received our acknowledgments, but we wish he could be persuaded to adopt another model, by way of novelty, occasionally, as well as a little change of costume and a little variety of colour. "The Anxious Look-out" is almost identical with what we have seen before from the same hand, only not so carefully painted.

The pre-Raphaelites are here in but small force, and under circumstances by no means indicative of progress. Millais, in his "Meditation," manifests a firm resolve to adhere to the ugliest models of the female face and the most outrageous disregard of the proprieties of colour. The young lady here exhibited in profile we recognise as one who figured prominently in the apple-orchard scene of last year; her coarse turn-up nose and thick expressionless lips being amplified with relentless severity of outline, and in the deepest brick-dust hues. This unprepossessing person, her hair decked with passion-flowers of enormous proportions, reclines upon a damask pillow; her person is arrayed in a pale gauze dress, or rather there is a pale gauze garment appended to the Belle-Sauvage head; but, certes, without any indication of human form beneath it.

Holman Hunt adopts for his subject the village schoolgirl, suggested by Coventry Patmore in his Tamerton Church Tower, rehearsing "the morrow hymn" on Saturday eve, as she strolls through the fields. The wide-open mouth drawn on one side may not be exactly in accordance with ideal notions of the human face divine; but we have no doubt it is true to Nature, as displayed in some individual model. The colour is intense in hue, and the worsted-work in the red comforter and green jacket are the



BENNET LANGTON. LORD CHARLEMONT. DAVID GARRICK. JAMES BOSWELL. ANTHONY CHAMBER. DR. JOHNSON. SIR WILLIAM JONES. SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS. DR. NUGENT. TOPHAM BEAUCLECK. EDMUND BURKE. OLIVER GOLDSMITH.

"BOSWELL'S INTRODUCTION TO THE LITERARY CLUB."—PAINTED BY EYRE CROWE, JUN.—IN THE WINTER EXHIBITION.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

perfection of worsted-work. R. B. Martineau has a smart little village lass, carrying home a young chicken, "The Pet of the Brood," whose happy face, beaming with health, and undisfigured by grimace, it is pleasant to look upon. But her worsted comforter and jacket are identical in colour and make with those in Mr. Hunt's singing "Schoolgirl," leading one almost to suppose that the two artists must have painted from the same original. H. Wallis's "Xarifa," after Lockhart's heroine in "The Spanish Ballad," is a remarkable specimen of chiaroscuro and minute textural finish—wide more particularly the embroidered cushion on the lap, the tigerskin footstool, and the bright silk tapestry-work on the floor.

E. Crowe has a clever group-picture, "Boswell's Introduction to the Literary Club," which illustrates an amusing passage—amusing for the gravity with which it is spoken of by one of the principal actors—in the lives of Dr. Johnson and his obsequious biographer. The story is thus told by Boswell in his "Life":—

On Friday, April 30, I dined with him (Dr. Johnson) at Mr. Beauclerk's, where were Lord Charlemont, Sir Joshua Reynolds, and some members of the Literary Club, whom he had obligingly invited to meet me, as I was this evening to be balloted for as a candidate for admission into that distinguished society. Johnson did me the honour to propose me, and Beauclerk was very zealous for me. . . . The gentlemen went away to their club, and I was left at Beauclerk's till the fate of my election should be announced to me. I sat in a state of anxiety which even the charming conversation of Lady de Beauclerk could not entirely dissipate. In a short time I received the agreeable intelligence that I was chosen. I hastened to the place of meeting, and was introduced to such a society as can seldom be found—Mr. Edmund Burke, whom I then saw for the first time, and whose splendid talents had long made me ardently wish for his acquaintance; Dr. Nugent, Mr. Garrick, Dr. Goldsmith, Mr. (afterwards Sir William) Jones, and the company with whom I had dined.

The great lexicographer (a good portrait) is represented in the act of delivering a "humorous discourse" to his elated and bewildered satellite, who listens in formal attitude of submission and admiration. Of the remaining portraits we may indicate Edmund Burke, on the extreme left; next him, sitting at the table, Goldsmith; Garrick behind the table; and Sir Joshua Reynolds on the right, at the end of the table, with his ear-trumpet in hand. The general scheme of the picture—considering how difficult it is to make a successful composition of portraits—is highly creditable to this rising young artist. The colouring, it must be added, is a little cold and tame, and the lights too scattered—defects which tend considerably to mar the general effect of the picture.

Miss Rebecca Solomon, who delights in smart, telling character-subjects, will find favour for her two episodes of college life—"Reading for Pluck" and "Reading for Honours." In the former we see a dissipated-looking gowdman, smoking his cigar, and gossiping with an itinerant flower girl, who stands at the window; in the latter an exemplary, studious, and steady collegian is snatching half an hour to saunter and sweet converse hold with the very demure and well-dressed young lady who is to be his future wife.

Mrs. E. M. Ward, who is so clever an observer of nursery life, has already produced two or three studies of it, as displayed in her own happy home, which have been admired for their truth and genuine earnestness. In the present Exhibition "Bedtime" naturally suggests the nursemaid, the bath, the water-can, the soap-dish, the iron scullwork bed, which are all depicted with commendable adherence to the newest fashions; in the midst a little chubby fellow preparing for the final plunge, whilst his younger brother is already snug in bed and asleep in the background. Acknowledging Mrs. Ward's aptitude for depicting the incidents of childhood, we could yet wish that she would attempt them in a little more poetic sense than she has hitherto done. She has the materials and the gift of hand. Let her apply them if she would aspire to rank in art.

A. Solomon exhibits an impressive "Study" of a female in a dungeon, probably intended for the hapless Marie Antoinette. The prisoner leans forward, her head resting on her hand (an attitude which somewhat reminds one of Albert Durer's "Melancolia"), her hair thrown back loosely from her forehead, and her upturned, fixed gaze in vacancy denoting great perturbation of mind. The sacred volume is by her side, upon which a dim light falls through the grated window, and her oft-told beads are firmly held in her left hand. Full of power in the composition and expression, this little subject is thrown into a powerful chiaroscuro, which greatly heightens the effect.

Alexander Johnstone contributes two small canvases, both charming, though in different styles. "Cordelia" is remarkable for chasteness and dignity, with a little of that coldness of character suggested by the passage—

What shall Cordelia do? Love and be silent?

She is habited, too, in a cold blue dress, which is poetically correct, and in keeping with the general idea. The execution is of high finish. "Cowards Mother" is the sketch for the pleasing picture exhibited at the Royal Academy in the—

Restore the hours
When playing with thy vesture's tissue flowers,
The violet, the pink, the jessamine,
I picked them into paper with a pin.
And thou wast happier than myself the while,
Would softly speak, and stroke my head, and smile."

Hayllar has two little pictures marked with his close observation of objective truth and his peculiar humorous vein of thought, but with too great elaboration and minuteness of detail. His old Carpenter, who has just snatched up his fiddle for half an hour's "recreation," as he looks out from the door of his shed upon the cheerful outer world, is a capital creation, which a little mellowness of tone and breadth of treatment, would mightily improve.

In the landscape department Stanfield contributes two small but masterly productions, in a style somewhat different from that which he usually adopts, one of which we engrave. D. Roberts also has a couple of small pictures, out-door scenes in Rome—"Remains of the Temple of Pallas and Minerva," and "Remains of the Temple of Mars Ultor"—which, though sketchily executed are remarkable for breadth of treatment, and for their quiet, subdued tone, which so well accords with the subject. J. W. Oakes—a painstaking and rising artist—comes out very creditably in the "Ford on the River Traich-wen;" but his touch is still too small for such subjects.

Wm. Hunt treats us to an admirable dish of "Apricots, Grapes, Currants, &c.;" and Miss Harrison's "Mulberries" are not to be disdained. W. Duffield's contribution of "Fruit" is one of the best he has ever yet painted; the colour and pulpy substance of his grapes, with the light bloom upon them, may not easily be surpassed. Mr. W. Duffield, also, has some fresh "Spring Flowers" and "Calystegias," which will find many admirers.

GOODALL'S PICTURE OF "CRANMER AT THE TRAITORS' GATE."

Mr. F. Goodall's fine picture on this impressive incident in the history of the Reformation, painted in 1856, is now on view at Messrs. Leggett and Co.'s, Cornhill, previous to the publication of an engraving of it by Mr. E. Goodall, the father of the painter. There are few artists more capable of worthily representing such a subject than Mr. Goodall. Combining a fine perception for ideal treatment with an innate tendency for realism, he infuses into his subject an interest and dignity which in ordinary hands would be altogether wanting, and elevates the historical event to the standard of the historical in art. Nothing can well be conceived finer of its kind than the figure and expression of the martyr as he walks fearlessly and reservedly to his doomed cell; and the varied feelings displayed in the surrounding personages—the rough boatman conveying their charge in the ordinary course of their business, the two monks gloating over their prey, yet half unmoved by his noble bearing, and the officer who receives his prisoner with an ill-concealed emotion of sympathy—are distinguished with a mastery of hand which it would be difficult to surpass. The engraving by Mr. E. Goodall is one of the most admirable for careful rendering of the design, colour, and effect of an original which this able wielder of the burin has ever produced.

The following papers will be read at the meeting of the Geological Society on the 30th inst.:—1, "On some Copper Relics found in a Gold-bearing in Siberia," by T. W. Atkinson, Esq., F.G.S.; 2, "On the Extinct Volcanos of Auckland, New Zealand," by W. Heaphy, Esq.; 3, "On some Tertiary Beds in South Australia," by the Rev. J. E. Woods.

AN INCIDENT AT VENICE.

It was in the first week of May in the year 1855 that, after a residence of ten days, I bade farewell to the beautiful but, as it appeared to me, most melancholy city of Venice. It was my first visit, and my last. I had seen all the sights; I had been rowed day after day and night after night in black coffin-like gondolas and barcas through the Canalazzo, and all the other canals that are the highways and byways, or, as it were, the wrinkles on the face of this old and superannuated Bride of the Sea. I had visited the Doges' Palace and seen all its treasures of art; I had put my hands in the "Lion's Mouth;" I had paced the Bridge of Sighs, with a palace on one hand and a prison on the other, and not "a palace and a prison on each hand," as Byron asserts; I had trod the Rialto, thinking of Shylock, Don Antonio, Portia, and Don Balthazar; I had ascended the Campanile of San Marco, and remembered, as I did so, that the great Napoleon had mounted to the same height on horseback on the eve of the day when he "le Corse à cheveux plats" ("the flat-haired Corsican") had destroyed the most venerable republic in the world, and by far the most remarkable growth of mediæval Europe. I had visited every day the Piazza of San Marco, and thought of Othello and Desdemona. I had listened to the great bell of San Marco striking the hour of two in the afternoon, and seen the cloud of pigeons that at the first reverberation of the sound from the Campanile had hastened from all points of the compass to the windows of a second floor on the Piazza, whence a fair hand suddenly, but not unexpectedly, emerged, and strewed crumbs of bread and grains of corn for the feathered pensioners—the first brood of which, according to popular tradition, were imported from Morocco by Othello, to please Desdemona, and the after broods of which were maintained at the expense of the Republic until the advent of the ruthless Bonaparte. And he, although he put an end to the independence of Venice, did not put an end to the pigeons of their history, for to this day they have continued to find protectors, who, in spite of Austria and of evil fortune, feed the birds from day to day in memory of the ancient liberty, which is, perhaps, not dead, but only sleeping, and of which the doves are the last symbol that remains. It would be considered a fatal omen in Venice if the doves disappeared, or if no one possessed the public spirit to feed them. I had heard grand mass in San Marco itself—that gorgeous, though rather tarnished and shabby-growing, cathedral—and observed amid the spectators of its ghostly pageantries the last representative of the Bourbons, the Henri Cinq of the faithful Legitimists of the Faubourg St. Germain, the Duc de Bordeaux of former times, the Count de Chambord of the present, a ruddy-faced middle-aged man, with a limping gait and a mild expression of countenance. He is reputed to be as devoted a son of the Church as his grandfather, Charles X.; and it is reported by his friends, as well as by his political foes, that he would sell a kingdom for a "mass" like James II. of England if he had one to dispose of. I had been conveyed in a gondola to the sandy Lido, where Byron, being the sole possessor of a horse at that time in Venice, used to take equestrian exercise, and where he had been called in consequence "an eccentric Englishman;" and I had gone to market with the landlord of my hotel in a gondola-omnibus, as black and funereal as those smaller and more private vehicles which might as appropriately be called gondola-cabs. And, more than this, I had seen what neither Rogers, nor Shelley, nor Byron, nor any of the bards or rhymers who have sung so often and so well of the beauties and glories of Venice had ever had an opportunity of beholding—I had seen the quaint city in all the splendours of its gaslight reflected on the water. And if any romantic travellers, male or female, young or old, desire to enter Venice with all their illusions undimmed and undiminished, let them avoid the railway and make their first entry from the east, at night if possible, by the steam-boat from Trieste. Nothing so fairylike is to be seen in Europe, or perhaps in the world. The radiance of the long line of lamps in the Grand Canal, reflected in the dark and sluggish waters, is as provocative to the imagination as a story in "The Arabian Nights;" and the dim glory of the scene conjures up the ideal of a city much larger and more magnificent than the reality. But to enter, for the first time, by the railway from Milan is to make the acquaintance of Venice at a disadvantage, to see its prosaic and not its poetical side, and to know it for what it actually is—a dirty, dingy, seedy, faded, blasé, worn-out, and insolvent grandee, living upon the reminiscences of its past youth and its past wealth, but doleful enough to give any vigorous Englishman the horrors or the "blue devils" in a fortnight's residence. It took me but ten days to "do" Venice (I use the vulgar phrase for want of one more pithy and expressive), and when I took my leave of it I was heartily glad at the prospect of escaping from the all-pervading melancholy that hovered over and around it, and of treading once more upon solid earth and upon green grass, and of seeing flowers and trees, horses and carriages, and all the other amenities and comforts of dry land. In short, I was weary of this "Gehenna of the waters," and of the amphibiousness of its nature and modes of life.

The train for Milan left Venice at a quarter before six in the morning; and, taking my passage in the gondola-omnibus that called at my hotel, in which I found a little Frenchman who was making loud and dolorous complaints of the manner in which he had been *corché*—skinned and cheated by the Venetians—I soon found myself at the station of the *via ferrata* or "ironed way." Here I met Henri Cinq, who had come to bid adieu to his wife, the Countess de Chambord, and to his mother, the Duchess of Berri. These illustrious ladies, with a cohort of *femmes de chambre*, were bound for Piacenza. Their greetings and kisses, "in sight of all the people," were very fervent and apparently very affectionate; but, not choosing to make one of a crowd of snobs who stared at them as if they imagined it was something very wonderful that people such as they should have any feelings or affections at all, I took my place in a carriage which was marked as "reserved for non-smokers." It may be necessary to say that I detest tobacco, but that tobacco smoking in railways is so common in Italy that a carriage is reserved on the principal lines, not for those who smoke, as on some of our English railways, but for those who do not smoke. On entering I asked the guard if I were quite right, as a non-smoker, in entering that particular compartment, and, on his replying in the affirmative, I showed him my ticket, and took my seat. At this moment a little, old gentleman, in the full uniform of an Austrian General, whose broad breast was literally covered with stars and crosses, whose long sword trailed and clanked on the ground as he walked, and who was followed by five beautiful little dogs, poodles and spaniels, looked hard at me. He had, it appeared, overheard my question, and had, I thought, a fellow feeling in the matter of smoke. He took his place in the carriage directly opposite to me. There were half a dozen other persons in the compartment when the train started—Venetians probably, but certainly Italians. They all looked at the General, and raised their hats as he entered; and, having disposed of his dogs, some under the seats and two on his lap, he addressed himself to me, and said suddenly, in French, "You do not like smoking, Sir?"

"No," I replied. "I came into this carriage, reserved for non-smokers, on purpose to avoid it."

"I am sorry for that," said he, drawing his hand from behind his back, where he had hitherto held it, and displaying a half-consumed cigar, "for I should like a smoke."

The old gentleman was so extremely polite that I felt vexed with myself that I should have such a weakness as to dislike tobacco, and, gulping my principle, I entreated him not to consider me in the matter at all, but to smoke as much as he liked.

"No," said he; "I heard you say you did not like it. But, still, it is rather hard upon smokers to be turned out of the smoking-carriage—as we have all been to-day—to make room for the Duchess de Berri and her maids. Hark! you may hear their giggle and cackle (*caquetage*) through the windows."

And certainly the talk and the laughter of these ladies—the Duchess de Berri's voice was heard high above them all—were more than sufficient to justify the old gentleman's remark.

"Why," said he, "should these women take the smokers' carriage? Why were they not put in here among the non-smokers? But I suppose they require to be exclusive."

"I entreat of you to smoke your cigar without reference to me," I rejoined; "and, as far as I am concerned, it will pain me if you do not. I dare say the other gentlemen will not object."

"Never mind them," said he, sharply. "Besides, it is against the rules to smoke, and obedience to rules is everybody's duty."

"But I am chagrined that you should be deprived of your cigar on my account."

"I shall not smoke at present;" and he threw the end of the cigar out of the window. "But I am, nevertheless, obliged to you for your politeness. You are an Englishman?"

"I am."

"Come and sit beside me. I want you to tell me the last news from the Crimea."

I did as I was desired, and one of the spaniels jumped into my lap, apparently resolved to make friends with one to whom his master had taken a fancy. At this the old gentleman, not upon the principle of "love me, love my dog," but upon the principle of "if my dog loves you, I like you," became blander, more courteous, and more communicative than before. Our train was half way over the lagoon, and the General pointed out to me the various islands, arsenals, and fortifications as we passed. "The Venetians fought well in 1849," said he; "but, should any future insurrection take place, their utmost bravery and obstinacy will serve them nothing. That fortress," he continued, pointing to a pile of buildings that seemed to rise sheer out of the lagoon, "which has been recently erected, will render all their efforts of no avail. Austria commands Venice from that point. We could lay the city in ruins in less than six hours from that one place. The Venetians gave us a deal of trouble on the last occasion, but they have no longer a chance against us. Let them fight as bravely as they will, they must either succumb or be exterminated."

"Who was the commander of the Austrians against Venice in 1848-9?" I inquired. "Was it Radetski?"

"Non, monsieur," said my companion, laying his hand upon his breast, "*c'était moi!* But the Venetians fought well—very well—extremely well."

Though I did not know the name of my travelling companion, was now for the first time made aware of his rank and importance. As if he felt that he had said more than enough of himself, he suddenly changed the subject to the war in the Crimea, and to the recent deliberations of the Peace Congress at Vienna. "The whole Austrian army," he said, "would have been delighted to have joined the alliance of England and France against Russian encroachment, but the position of Austria was not well understood in Europe, and more particularly in England. Austria was the natural ally of England, only Englishmen in general were so indifferent to all Continental politics except those of France that they could not be brought to understand the subject. The manoeuvres employed by the Czar Nicholas to corrupt the officers of the Austrian and Prussian armies by bribes and compliments—bribes of diamonds or of hard cash, as well as of the ribbon and cross of the Order of St. Vladimir—were more than enough to create a jealousy and an antagonism on the part of the Emperor of Austria. In short," said he, "a better understanding between England and Austria are absolutely necessary to preserve the equilibrium of Europe and the peace of the world; and I am convinced that the Austrian army, of all ranks, from the private soldier to the General, would have cheerfully fought on the side of England and France in the Crimean war. The Emperor was more than half disposed to join the alliance, if the position of Austria had been fairly considered and fairly met."

"In what way?" I inquired. "The Italian possessions of Austria," said he, "are a source of constant peril and expense. And, more than that, they are not very highly conducive either to the peace or to the satisfaction of Europe. Austria would be glad to relinquish them; but she is too great, too proud, and too strong to be violently deprived of them without a struggle. She must have the *quid pro quo*. Give Austria the mouths of the Danube, her own river; give her Moldavia and Wallachia, and she will give up Lombardy and Venice, and all influence and control in Italy. It would be an excellent bargain for all parties. It would strengthen Austria, please the Italians, weaken Russia, satisfy England and Germany, and would not harm Turkey. Moldavia and Wallachia yield but a nominal allegiance to the Porte, and whatever that nominal allegiance is worth in money might be valued, and Austria would be glad to buy it, and give up Italy besides. Unluckily, Europe does not see that this is the proper solution of a very serious and increasing difficulty; and does not know how necessary the stability of Austria is to the whole balance of power. But Europe will find it out some day, and suffer for the mistake."

By this time our train had arrived at Piacenza, and the old gentleman got his dogs together and prepared to alight.

"I do not like Venice much," he said, "and spend as much time as I can here in the fields. I hate the canals and lagoons. And now I shall descend and smoke my cigar."

He asked for my card before alighting, and gave me his own, shook hands with me, and said he should be glad to see me, if ever I came again to Venice. When he had gone with his dogs, his long sword clanking behind him, and the stars and orders glittering in the sun, I looked at his card, and found "LE COMTE G*****, GOUVERNEUR DE VENISE."

"Did you know the Governor before?" asked one of the Italian gentlemen in the carriage.

"I did not."

"Ah, you are a stranger! Had you been an Italian he would not have condescended to look at you. We are not half so good as his dogs in his sight. He never takes the slightest notice of a Venetian."

"Is he unpopular?"

"All Austrians are; but he is of himself a good man—*un bon uomo*. He means well; unfortunately he is an Austrian; and that is enough;—and too much."

Last year I saw it announced in a German paper that the Prince or Count G*****, a Galician Pole by birth, and formerly Governor of Venice, was dead. He was described as a gallant soldier and a very estimable man, which I should say he was, from the slight but pleasant intercourse which it was my fortune to enjoy with him.

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